FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Over 4,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded, 4 Iraqi brigades were "destroyed," and a "great number" of Iraqis were captured in a "three-pronged" Iranian "blitz" offensive on the Al-Faw peninsula late 28 April, according to IRNA reports and a Tehran radio report citing a military statement. The reports said the Iranians have "established" their positions in the area after advancing more than 2 km on the peninsula, while the Iraqis have been "paralyzed" as a result of the "surprise" attack. In other fighting, an Iranian military commander cited by IRNA claimed that Iran repulsed an Iraqi attack in the southern Majnun Islands area and launched a counteroffensive that inflicted "hundreds" of casualties upon the Iraqis, while an earlier Tehran radio report alleged that a second Iraqi counterattack in that area had also been "defeated."

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that Iraq repulsed an Iranian attack in the east Al-Basra sector, inflicting a "number" of casualties upon the Iranians.

Libya

Information Secretary Muhammad Sharaf al-Din al-Fayturi indicated that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi may not attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference, asserting in a statement to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* cited by QNA that it is "not important" whether Al-Qadhdhafi personally attends the meeting. What is important is the convocation of the summit, not who will represent Libya, Al-Fayturi maintained. In another development, JANA announced the arrival in Tripoli of an Iranian delegation headed by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, citing Velayati's statement that the visit is aimed to demonstrate Iran's support for Libya against the "U.S.-Atlantic aggression." The Libyan agency also denied as a "fabrication" reports that Liberians in Libya have been subjected to "acts against their person." The denial followed Monrovia Radio ELWA's 25 April disclosure that two Liberians in Libya had reported seeing fellow Liberians being tortured to death and executed by firing squad.

In Turkey, Ankara radio announced that a state security court will try five Libyans, three of them in absentia, on charges relating to the attempt to bomb the U.S. officers' club in Ankara.

Bahrain-Qatar Territorial Dispute

Bahrain and Qatar have responded to urgent efforts by Saudi Arabia and other GCC states to contain the conflict over Fasht al-Dibal and have expressed their desire for a rapid settlement, the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* reported. In Riyadh, the Saudi cabinet discussed the Gulf situation in light of Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan's recent visit to Qatar and Bahrain, the information minister disclosed in a statement reported by Riyadh radio. The Qatari defense minister visited Riyadh the evening of 28 April, according to the radio. The Kuwaiti foreign minister expressed confidence that Saudi Arabia will be able to settle the Bahraini-Qatari dispute, which he described as a "passing cloud," KUNA reported.

Israel

Talks With Jordan — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office has been informed that the Jordanian king "is angry" at recent remarks made by Peres regarding "secret contacts" between the two countries, Jerusalem radio reported. The king's aides, the radio reported, asserted that the Jordanian monarch views Peres' statements as damaging his position prior to the Arab summit, and disclosed his opinion that there is "no substance" to the prime minister's contentions. Radio Monte Carlo cited denials by "informed" Jordanian sources on the existence of such contacts, who maintained that the Israeli "allegations" are aimed at "undermining the improving relations" between Jordan and Syria. Nevertheless, "sources" in Jerusalem acknowledged that "recent" contacts have been held with Jordan, although revealing that they have thus far yielded no "tangible breakthrough," adding that Jordan has moved "very hesitantly," according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

French Reactor to Iraq — Jerusalem radio divulged that Peres was informed during his recent talk with his French counterpart that France "might sell" a nuclear reactor to Iraq. Peres, while hypothesizing on the possibility of an Israeli purchase of a French reactor, which would produce energy "only under the appropriate supervision," alleged that an Iraqi reactor would "produce problems, not energy," the radio added.

Syrian Incidents Denied — The IDF spokesman rebutted a report published in the Toronto paper *TORONTO STAR* 27 April on alleged "local firing incidents" on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, *HA'ARETZ* reported. The military spokesman declared that there have been "no" such incidents, and that activities in the area are "absolutely routine."

Terrorist Attack Aborted — Jerusalem televison reported on an "aborted" attempt by three Syrian Army deserters recruited by Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah organization to "attack" a kibbutz on the Lebanese border, noting that the three were arrested in a Lebanese village 3 weeks ago.

PLO

The issue of secret contacts between Jordan and Israel is a "serious" matter which the PLO will raise at the forthcoming Arab summit or "on the Arab level" if the summit is not held, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo following his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The issue was one of the

main topics in 'Arafat's talks with Mubarak, the radio said, and the PLO leader will also raise the matter at the PLO Central Council meeting in Baghdad 29 April. Baghdad Voice of PLO also commented on the issue, asserting that Israel is disseminating reports of such talks in order to "frighten and terrorize" the PLO and to pressure the organization into renouncing its "principled national constants."

As for the PLO's internal problems, Radio Monte Carlo noted that dissident Fatah official 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah chaired a "Fatah Supreme Military Council" meeting in Amman which repudiated the recent PLO decision to expel him and which adopted the demands of 'Atallah's "corrective movement." In Cairo, 'Arafat dismissed 'Atallah's movement as "too insignificant to affect the revolutionary march," Radio Monte Carlo noted.

In another development, Sabri al-Banna's Fatah Revolutionary Council claimed responsibility for the 27 April murder of a Briton in Jerusalem, according to AFP, which said the claim was made in a letter received in Beirut.

Syria

In a banquet speech in Belgrade, transmitted by the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, President Hafiz al-Asad said the U.S. Administration "refuses to go to the root" of the Mideast problems in order to find "just solutions" that will thwart international terrorism. Al-Asad told his Yugoslav hosts that Syria "sharply condemns terrorism," but he stressed the difference between terrorism and national resistance. Reporting on Al-Asad's meeting with his SFRY counterpart, TANJUG said the talks proceeded in an "exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere," focusing on bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

On the internal situation, Syrian security sources cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* revealed that the authorities last week arrested two men caught while trying to plant bombs in Damascus, according to the *JORDAN TIMES*. The men disclosed information that allowed the authorities to apprehend 10 members of the gang which bombed several targets the previous week. The report claimed that the gang was hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, but Israeli sources cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* denied that the Syrians have arrested Mosad agents.

Egypt

An Interior Ministry statement cited by Cairo radio denounced an unsuccessful attempt by a "few isolated employees" of a textile and spinning company to "incite" co-workers to stage a sit-in at a factory to "pressure" the authorities into dealing with a number of "private" demands. Nevertheless, the statement acknowledged that approximately 250 workers participated in the sit-in, which security forces were "compelled" to end.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba initiated a "partial government reshuffle" including the appointment of a new interior minister, a former Army general, according to a statement by outgoing Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali broadcast by Tunis radio. Mzali, who retains his position as prime minister, announced the appointment of a new finance and economy minister; a new energy and mines minister; and a new industry and trade minister. "Informed" government sources told KUNA that the reason behind the reshuffle is Bourguiba's intention to "deal in a tougher manner" with the opposition, noting that Mzali had "advocated dialogue" and had been against the detention earlier this month of opposition leader Ahmed al-Mestiri.

In other developments, a statement by the minister of higher education and scientific research carried by Tunis radio revealed that Bourguiba approved measures to consolidate the university system in part to "eliminate the chaos" caused by some "extremist" groups in certain university establishments.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Middle East & Africa

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Abu Nidal Said Planning New Terrorist Attacks

DW271941 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 27 APR 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Friedemann Diederichs and Adi Sidon: "Girl Terrorists Are Already Practicing on an Airplane."]

[Text] Killer commandos of Arab terrorist Abu Nidal are planning attacks in European capitals to force the release of imprisoned Palestinians. Great Britain and the Federal Republic are in particular jeopardy.

German and Israeli intelligence services found out the following:

The Palestinian brother Nezar Hindawi (who wanted to blow up an El Al jumbo) and Ahmed Hasi (who is suspected of having participated in the attack on the discotheque "La Belle") who were arrested in London and Berlin, are members of Abu Nidal's ("father of struggle") 800-man terrorist group.

Their wirepullers are in Al-Qadhdhafi's environment, however, primarily in Damascus: Hindawi has now admitted that he planned the attack by order of Syrian chief of state Hafiz al-Assad. Early in 1985, the Syrian intelligence service had instructed him to make advances to an English women and make her board a plane with a bomb.

Top terrorist Abu Nidal has his headquarters in Damascus, he receives 1 million dollars from Syria every year. In Hasi's apartment in Berlin the investigators found a note with a Damascus telephone number.

The (34 and 35-year old) brothers learned their terrorist trade in Syria in Abu Nidal's training camp in Damir (15,000 inhabitants) east of Damascus. Together with 22 other Palestinians, including young women between 20 and 25 years, they were trained for 2 months in shooting and bombing. On a Boeing 737 made available by Syria they were trained in hijacking and in counteracting liberation commandos.

In addition, security experts of international airlines have found out that there is a workshop in Damascus which by order of Abu Nidal changes the popular "Samsonite" suitcases. The sidewalls contain a plastic explosive (which is not discovered by x-rays) and the locks contain time fuses. The terrorists try to surreptitiously exchange those suitcases with the suitcases of unsuspecting passengers. The U.S. intelligence service has already seized such bomb suitcases.

The explosives used in London and Berlin were probably brought to West Berlin and London via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport in October 1985. In that month the brothers had met in Tripoli and had earlier also been in Damascus. From there Hindawi wrote a postcard to his former wife Barbara Hindawi (34) who lives in Poland.

Hindawi is suspected of having received part of the explosives from his brother Hasi in Berlin in February this year. Microscopic residues in the discotheque "La Belle" have proven to experts that the explosives used in London and Berlin are identical

Ahmed Hasi, who came to Berlin in 1975 to seek political asylum, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in July 1979 for attempted manslaughter but was released on probation after 1 year. He had tried to kill his German wife Petra Sch. (30). His alibi for the night of the bomb attack against the disco "La Belle:" the testimony of his girlfriend Heiderose P. (30), a former callgirl. She said: "We were in bed."

According to the Israeli intelligence service, in the Libyan embassy in East Berlin 2 days later the diplomats had a "victory party" with champagne and girls.

More from Berlin, Bonn

LD261632 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin/Bonn 26 Apr (DPA) — Berlin's justice authority spokesman Walter Neuhaus refused to comment today on the *BILD AM SONNTAG* report about Hasi. Until next Monday, when Hasi's remand in custody will be reviewed, the Berlin authorities will not make any statements on this case. Neuhaus confirmed that Hasi had been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in July 1979 for attempted manslaughter but was released from prison early. At the time he had tried to kill his German wife from whom he is divorced.

According to the Federal Interior Ministry in Bonn, there are no concrete indications that Arab terrorist death squads are trying to force the release of prisoners. The Interior Ministry spokesman was also unable to confirm that the brothers are members of the Abu Nidal terrorist group.

'Arafat Announces Resistance Council Meeting

NC282030 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the resistance movement military council will meet in Baghdad tomorrow to discuss the situation in the occupied territories, the Israeli raids on the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, and the continued blockade imposed by the Amal Movement on the Palestinian camps in Beirut. 'Arafat added that the council will also discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations. He noted that nearly all Palestinian organizations have agreed to attend this meeting.

Makes Statement to London Paper

PM290920 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "'Arafat tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Total Palestinian Response to Call for Central Council Meeting"]

[Text] Baghdad — The Central Council of the Palestinian resistance movement will begin its meetings in Baghdad tomorrow. In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the council will discuss very important and essential issues, especially

the situation in the occupied territory, the continuous Israeli threats including the air raids on Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, and Amal Movement's continuous siege of the Beirut camps.

He added that the council will also discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations because the Central Council is the link between the Executive Committee and the PNC which has not met since Jordanian-Palestinian coordination was suspended. The discussions will cover Palestinian affairs in general, particularly the invitation extended by Algeria to the various Palestinian factions to meet in Algiers.

'Arafat continued: Here I must say that there has been an almost unanimous response from all the Palestinian organizations to attend that meeting. To the best of our knowledge the PFLP is the only organization reluctant to attend the meeting but it might agree to attend.

He added: I am in continual contact with the Algerian brothers and other brothers in the leadership on this matter. After wereach agreement with the other factions, as I hope we will, we will call for a PNC session after a suitable venue has been found for it.

Referring to the Arab summit conference called by Moroccan King Hassan II to discuss the Arab situation, 'Arafat said: As we have often declared, we insist on an Arab summit conference to discuss all aggressions by whatever source against the Arab nation, particularly the recent attack on al-Faw area in Iraq, the Iranian threats to the Gulf states, and the continuous Israeli war against the Palestinians, including the Zionist aggressions against our camps in the south, the aggressions by pro-Israeli forces against our other camps in Lebanon, and also the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

On the question of promoting a settlement between Iraq and Iran, 'Arafat said: We must say that Iran is trying to totally ignore all Islamic and international good offices, particularly the efforts of brothers and leaders here and there. This explains the procrastination which occurred at the Islamic Good Offices Committee. We should realize that certain forces do not want the conflict to end and so obstruct all efforts including Islamic efforts. I declare here that an emergency Islamic conference should be held to discuss this conflict because the war is between two Islamic states and to implement the decision to stop the war by force by using Islamic forces to be determined by the Islamic summit conference.

In reply to a question about Syrian-Palestinian relations and whether the negotiations between the two sides have reached a new stage, 'Arafat said: I can only say that during our meeting in Baghdad on 7 December we took the initiative and stopped the media campaign on our part and we have adhered to that decision ever since.

He added: There have been contacts between Syrian and Palestinian officials but so far there has been no positive and tangible progress but I must add that the contacts are continuing and we hope they will produce positive results.

Asked about the release by the Lebanese militia of some Palestinian captives among those released in Beirut the day before yesterday, 'Arafat said that the Phalangists took that initiative but it was aimed at the Lebanese and not the Palestinians, because the majority of those released were Lebanese (29 Lebanese and 6 Palestinians). The Lebanese forces took that initiative to start a dialogue with the other Lebanese militia.

Going back to the question of Syrian-Palestinian contacts, 'Arafat said that these contacts have not stopped and are continuing despite everything. We, he said, have tried to ease the tension and minimize the differences and we even overlooked the arrest of some of our brothers in Lebanon because of this sincere Palestinian desire and in adherence to the decision we took in Baghdad which I have already mentioned.

Answering a question about the nature of his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev in Berlin recently, 'Arafat said: I consider my visit to Berlin to be one of my important visits in more than one respect. It is known that we have strong relations with our East German friends. These relations have not stopped for one moment.

He added: During the SED congress I met with Gorbachev twice and we reviewed a number of general issues, especially the Soviet attitude toward the Palestinian question and its support for the Palestinian people's right to an independent state and the call for an international conference under UN supervision to be attended by all states concerened and the PLO.

He continued: Naturally, we also discussed Soviet interest in Arab solidarity and Palestinian unity. I also discussed with Gorbachev a number of other important issues pertaining to Soviet-Palestinian and Soviet Arab relations. The results will appear shortly.

'Arafat Asks Mubarak To Stop Jordan-Israel Talks

GF290609 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Apr (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, currently visiting Cairo, asked Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during talks yesterday, to interfere to effectively stop the secret talks Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has reported to be currently taking place between his government and Jordan.

The paper cited an Egyptian official source as saying that during his talks 'Arafat referred to dangers that could arise from these contacts which could lead to a unilateral solution between Jordan and Israel without the participation of the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the conclusion of the talks, 'Arafat expressed his intention to raise this issue before the Arab summit scheduled to be held shortly.

Meanwhile, it was announced yesterday that King Husayn of Jordan received a phone call from President Mubarak during which they discussed the current situations in the Arab region.

'Arafat on Amman Meeting, Husayn-Peres Contacts

JN290621 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpts] In a first reaction to the Fatah military council's decisions in Amman, Yasir 'Arafat said: This subject is too trivial to give it my concern, especially after the firm decision that was made by the military council in Baghdad. He added: Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah 'Atallah] movement is too insignificant to affect the revolutionary march, the Palestinian people, and the PLO. The Palestinian people are stronger, firmer, and greater than those who follow Arab intelligence services.

Regarding the Arab summit, 'Arafat said: What has been agreed on so far is the foreign ministers meeting to discuss the agenda. The date of the summit will be set in light of that meeting. If the summit is held, the PLO will raise the issue of the secret contacts between Jordan and Israel. I have received the reports on these contacts with astonishment. Therefore, if the summit is held, this subject will be raised. However, if the summit is not held, we will raise this serious matter on the Arab level, because this is a new development.

The subject of the secret talks between King Husayn and Peres will be raised at the PLO Central Council's meeting in Baghdad tomorrow. 'Arafat told us that the council will discuss the repercussions of Peres' statement about the existence of secret talks between him and Jordan as well as the situation in Lebanon and the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. 'Arafat disclosed that Soviet leader Gorbachev acted quickly on the international level to stop a potential Israeli aggression. He said that he thanks Gorbachev for using his influence to protect the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from another big strike.

'Arafat Meets UN Fact-Finding Committee

NC282136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met tonight with the UN fact-finding committee dealing with the Palestinian issue, now on a visit to Cairo as part of its tour of the Middle East. 'Arafat explained in full the various aspects of the Palestinian issue and the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territory.

PLO Radio on Israeli-Jordanian 'Secret Talks'

JN281929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1746 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, Zionist enemy leaders have disseminated reports about secret talks between them and an Arab country on what they call peace in the Middle East. Within the context of these reports, enemy Prime Minister Peres says the PLO is the major obstacle on the road to peace. He adds what he has always said: that Yasir 'Arafat is an impossible partner in the peace process. Of course, Yasir 'Arafat will continue to be an impossible partner in the U.S.-Israeli peace process and the PLO will remain the major obstacle preventing the peace process from proceeding on the course that had been set for it. Peres adds nothing new to this reality which keeps him sleepless. He adds nothing new when he refers to it, though his reference to it is for a different purpose, that of instigating others against the PLO.

In any case, let us go back to the reports about the secret talks, which are no longer secret, as the enemy had wished. Peres says that the talks continue in an atmosphere of positive understanding and under the canopy of quiet diplomacy. Whether these reports are true or not, we say that they will never scare the PLO. The purpose of disseminating such reports is to frighten and terrorize the PLO. The enemy wants to imply that the peace process is proceeding without the PLO, which is no more than an obstacle that will be overcome thanks to the quiet diplomacy under which these talks are taking place.

This terrorism is intended to pressure the PLO to make it give up its principled national constants. In other words, the U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the PLO is escalating constantly to force the PLO to liquidate itself by its own hands. Washington, before any other party, must realize the impossibility of attaining this objective and the futility of pursuing any attempt to achieve it. Absolutely nothing can force the PLO to abandon its national constants so long as it draws its strength from this splendid rallying around it by its great people, who are determined to pursue the national struggle under its banner for regaining all their legitimate rights, chief among which are the right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state.

The PLO will not be deceived by any maneuver to drag it into the U.S.-Israeli peace process seeking to obliterate our people's inalienable and legitimate rights. The PLO will not be frightened by any moves or any talks on so-called peace. The PLO realizes very well the weight it has and the principal role it assumes in mapping out real peace. The PLO knows that any moves to bypass or ignore the Palestinian people will never succeed.

There is no alternative to the PLO's participation in the real peace process in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. There is no alternative to the right of self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state until peace prevails in the region and stability and security are established.

Tunisian Official Denies PLO Headquarters Move

GF281354 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Tunis — A responsible official source has denied all recent rumors that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was specially requested to move his headquarters from Tunis. The source said that when Tunis decided to host the PLO political leadership, it understood its responsibility toward this move and still adheres to it. The source added that the Palestinian leaders have decided to move the military factions from Tunis to other Arab countries in accordance with the demands of the struggle against Israel.

'Atallah-Led Fatah Meeting Denounces Ruling

JN281821 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] The so-called Fatah supreme military council convened in Amman today under the chairmanship of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah]. PLO sources loyal to Yasir 'Arafat emphasize that all those in this council are not members of the Fatah Military Council of the Palestinian revolution's Supreme Military Council.

Journalists in Amman were invited to attend a session held under the aegis of the Fatah movement's supreme military council, in which 41 out of 52 members were present, as its organizers said. The Council adopted four resolutions which emphasized the illegality of the military council's meeting in Baghdad which decided on 23 April to expel Abu al-Za'im from the Palestinian revolution. The council considered this decision null as well as a violation of the Fatah movement and its bylaws. The council also praised Abu al-Za'im's militant and revolutionary stands, unanimously adopted the corrective movement's demands, and stressed the need for a Fatah general conference. It also called for a meeting of the general military council Al-'Asifah forces.

Pro-'Arafat Palestinian sources stressed that all those assembled do not enjoy any representational status within the framework of the Fatah military council or the PLO. They have absolutely no capacity within an organizational framework. Observers find it difficult to say anything decisive on this subject because of the secrecy shrouding organizational affairs and lists of the members of the Fatah and PLO Military Councils.

Joint Forces 'Ambush' Israeli Military Patrol

JN281817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces ambushed a Zionist military patrol while it was on its way to 'Almat this morning. The group pounded the patrol with rockets and machineguns. A Joint Forces' statement said one military vehicle was destroyed, another damaged, and several enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

Another group of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces shelled two military positions belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Yatir and on the (Zanariya) axis, scoring accurate hits and inflicting heavy losses on the two positions. Many agent elements were killed or wounded.

Another group of the joint forces shelled an artillery emplacement belonging to the agent militias in the Abu Qamhah valley, damaging one 120-mm gun and killing or wounding many agent elements.

Revolution Forces Attack Israeli Vehicle

JN281822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland, using hand grenades and incendiary bombs, attacked a Zionist military vehicle near Qalandiya near occupied Jerusalem last night, setting the vehicle on fire and wounding its occupants. Zionist security forces rushed to the scene of operations, besieged it, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on charges of connections with the operation. Despite the Zionist measures, our combat group safely returned to its base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Leaders Urge Restraint in Bahrain-Qatar Conflict

GF281348 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
28 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Qatar and Bahrain have responded to urgent efforts made by Saudi Arabia and other GCC states to contain the conflict over Fasht al-Dibal, and that they have expressed their desire for a rapid settlement.

In addition to the meetings of a high-level Saudi delegation led by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with the Qatari amir in Doha and the Bahraini amir in Manama, a number of GCC leaders made telephone calls to the Qatari and Bahraini amirs in which they affirmed the need to exercise self-restraint.

GCC Forces To Replace Qatari Forces

GF291119 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
29 Apr 86 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that responsible GCC circles are working to crystallize a proposal to replace the Qatari forces which occupied the island of Fasht al-Dibal 3 days ago with token forces from the Peninsula Shield forces. Well-informed sources expect that this proposal would be accepted by the concerned parties on condition that the GCC prepare binding arbitration on the disputing parties.

The sources indicated that the GCC efforts, which were made within the past few days and which include unannounced contacts with the Qatari and Bahraini amirs, have stressed the need to confine the conflict and to avoid escalation of the situation under the circumstances. The *AL-KHALIJ* sources have affirmed that the Bahrain Defense Force and the Qatari Armed Forces are still on maximum alert.

BAHRAIN

Cabinet Discusses 'Organizational' Topics

GF271606 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
27 Apr 86

[Text] The cabinet held its ordinary weekly session today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, made a statement after the meeting. He said the prime minister began the meeting by thanking almighty God for the good health He has bestowed on his highness. His highness then lauded the role of Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, in heading the cabinet during his absence abroad, and expressed his appreciation for and pleasure with the wisdom and tact shown by the heir apparent in running the cabinet's work to serve the country in accordance with the requirements of duty and under the guidance and direction of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir, may God protect him. His highness also thanked all the ministers for their cooperation and positive response during his absence and for the good sentiments they expressed toward him. In reply, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah expressed his great happiness and joy for the return of the prime minister to the homeland, safe and sound, to continue the march of good and growth for Bahrain and its loyal people. He said that he only did his duty to serve the homeland under the guidance of the amir.

The cabinet then resumed its meeting to discuss the topics on its agenda, topics that had an organizational character, and the appropriate decisions in this regard were made.

Omani Foreign Minister Departs Manama for Muscat

GF281336 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 28 Apr (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Manama for Muscat today following a brief visit to Bahrain. He was seen off by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, and Sayf Al Bu Sa'idi, Omani charge d'affaires in Bahrain.

Upon his departure Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah said that during his meeting with Bahrain Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, he delivered a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on the recent events in the Fasht al-Dibal region right after the Qatari forces landed in this region. As chairman of the current GCC session, Oman is attempting to get to know the point of views of both countries.

In his statement to WAKH before his departure, he said he also met with Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning for the same purpose. He said: We are holding contacts and consultations with our brother members of the GCC, particularly with Bahrain and Qatar, to contain this issue and to return matters to normal.

GULF DAILY NEWS Analyzes Fasht al-Dibal Incident

GF290509 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
29 Apr 86 p 2

[By David Tucker and Geraldine Bedell]

[Text] Gulf-based diplomats were last night confident they would be able to negotiate the early release of the 26 men being held captive in Qatar. The men were seized on Saturday [26 April] when Qatari troops landed on a Bahraini island 18 kms from Muharraq. The Fasht al-Dibal island is now reported occupied by the Qataris, who initially landed in helicopters and were then reinforced.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Doha last night said he hoped diplomatic moves now underway would result in the early release of the men who, he said, "were being held somewhere in Qatar." He said he had been assured the men — two Britons, a Dutchman, two Thais and 21 Filipinos — were safe and well,

although the Qatari authorities had so far not allowed direct contact with the diplomats.

The Qatari troops opened fire on some of the men who attempted to escape during the landing on the Fasht and there were claims yesterday that there had been some injuries. However, the British spokesman said the claims did not tally with the information he had received. The diplomatic moves gained momentum last night with the arrival in Doha of the Dutch Consul from Kuwait.

The British spokesman said he had been in contact with the envoy and he said it was possible there would be positive moves early today.

Meanwhile, the identity of the detained Dutchman was released yesterday by the Ballast Nedam Company in Bahrain. A company spokesman said he was 54-year-old Wim Hoekendyk, who is married with a number of children. His wife Tine lives in Bahrain.

The two Britons have already been named as chief engineer Richard Thompson, 40, whose wife Susan and baby daughter live in Bahrain and surveyor Brian Davies, 40, from Dolgellau, in Wales.

The name of one of the detained Thais was given as 30-year-old equipment mechanic S. Nilphet. No details of the other 22 detained men were available last night.

Most of the men are employed by Ballast Nedam but others were subcontracted to the Fasht project by Muharraq Engineering and Gray MacKenzie. Ballast Nedam had been working on the Bahraini island for three weeks before the attack took place.

Spokesman for the company said last night they were still very anxious about the men. "We have heard nothing of them since Saturday. We are naturally very concerned."

Diplomatic sources last night revealed that Qatar had apparently agreed to a joint GCC defence project for the development of the Fasht al-Dibal island and it was still unclear last night why the Qataris had acted as they had.

A spokesman for Muharraq Engineering in Bahrain confirmed last night that his company's tugboat, the *Seahawk*, was still at Fasht al-Dibal after being shot-up by the Qataris when its captain attempted to flee. "Our people are still in Doha. We have no word of them," he said.

KUWAIT

'Regret' at Qatar-Bahrain Rift Expressed

LD281319 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 28 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwait has expressed its profound regret for the dispute that has arisen between two sister country members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Qatar and Bahrain.

The deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir in a statement to the press today expressed his regret "for what occurred among brother members of one council, the Cooperation Council of the Arabian Gulf States." At the same he hoped that the dark cloud between the two sister countries would vanish very soon.

He stressed that Kuwait is very confident about the efforts of the Saudi monarch His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his role in settling this problem and in ending the dispute between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his fears about the effect of the incident on the course of relations among the GCC countries "if a speedy solution for it is not achieved."

He described the dispute that occurred between Qatar and Bahrain concerning Fasht al-Dubal Island, which lies in the Arabian Gulf waters between the two countries, as "a passing cloud soon to vanish for harmony, tranquillity and relations of affection to be restored between the two sister countries."

In other news, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister announced that he received an invitation from the secretary general of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi to take part in the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries set to be held in Fes, Morocco, this Wednesday.

Bahrain-Qatar Incident Regretted; Unity Urged

GF281657 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
27 Apr 86 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "A Gulf Summer Cloud"]

[Text] We believe that relations among the GCC states are fraternal before they are neighborly relations and are bonds of blood, spirit, and destiny before they are bonds gathering a common regional and geographical group. Before all this, the peoples of the joint Gulf family are relatives on the maternal side. For this reason, the Gulf motherhood is deeply rooted in history and is deep enough to surmount any transient incident, a casual tension, or a limited border dispute like the one which took place yesterday between Qatar and Bahrain.

While we regret the incident, which should not have happened in the first place in view of the spirit of Gulf cooperation among the region's peoples and states, we are confident that the wisdom of the brothers is capable of surmounting this sudden tension which only represents a passing summer cloud in the Gulf sky that will soon disappear to pave the way for the restoration of cordiality and purity of cooperation relations within a framework of fraternity and cohesion of brothers.

It is not important here to hold one party responsible for the incident or to condemn the other party, because the two parties are brothers and are part of the common Gulf family. However, what is important is to uproot the problem rapidly and to contain it from the beginning. The region is obliged to devote all its potentials and capabilities to confront the common challenges instead of being involved in minor internal matters which will

only cause sensitivities and tension. We do not need sensitivities and tension while we are in the middle of incidents and dangers.

Although what happened on Fasht al-Dibal Island was a limited act it was absolutely not necessary to use force. The language of fraternal dialogue is the natural alternative to the language of force in the relations of brothers and is capable of resolving any problem within the Gulf family. Therefore, the GCC is required to confront this internal challenge as quickly as possible and is also required to defuse these problems so that they do not erupt from time to time.

We are confident that fraternal Bahrain and fraternal Qatar will be the first to surmount yesterday's incident within the framework of the GCC, which represents an umbrella for all the states and peoples of the Arabian Gulf and in a spirit of brotherhood and cohesion. May God forgive all. Let the cooperation family be strong through its cohesion, brotherhood, and unity in face of all challenges.

Finance Minister Denies Dinar Devaluation

GF281500 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait has no plans to devalue the dinar to offset a projected drop in revenue for the fiscal year starting July 1, the Finance Minister, Jasim al-Khurafi was quoted yesterday as saying.

But he told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper in an interview that the government was considering measures including higher duties on luxury items and amendments to state subsidies to make up for the drop.

"The government will not devalue the dinar ... we will continue to link it to a basket of world currencies," he said. "However, we will consider other means to offset the drop in revenue, concentrating on subsidies and giving a greater role for citizens' contribution to the economy," he added.

The proposed budget for the year forecast total revenue at KD [kuwaiti dinars] 1.92 billion, against KD 3.11 billion projected for the current year. Expenditure was forecast at KD 3.04 billion against KD 3.42 billion.

The revenue estimate does not include income from Kuwait's foreign investments - worth several billion dollars annually — whichare credited to a fund for future generations. Al-Khurafi told the cabinet this week the expected drop in revenue was due to the fall in the value of the dollar and lower oil prices. The budget was based on an oil price of $15 a barrel compared with $27 last year, he said.

Foreign Minister Departs for Fes Conference 29 Apr

LD281643 Kuwait KUNA in English 1438 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said he received on Monday [28 April] an invitation from the Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi to attend an Arab foreign ministers conference scheduled for Wednesday in Fes, morocco.

Shaykh Sabah said he will leave for Fes Tuesday at noon to take part in the conference which would set the stage for an emergency Arab summit, the date and the official agenda of which are yet to be determined by the foreign ministers. He reiterated Kuwait's position on the summit's agenda, that Kuwait was in favour of discussing the Arab situation in its entirety, including the Iran-Iraq war, the U.S. attacks on Libya developments of the Palestinian question and clearing the Arab atmosphere.

The summit was originally called for by Libya which wanted Arab heads of state to discuss only the U.S. air raids on its territories, and the Libyan call for a single-item agenda was supported by at least three countries. Later Libya reportedly watered down its insistence on discussion of one subject as the majority of Arab countries preferred broader deliberations.

PDRY

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Reported 'Alive'

GF281317 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 27 Apr 86 p 14

[Text] Al-Quds Media — Arab diplomatic sources in Aden have stated that former PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is still alive znd that he is being detained by the loyalists of former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the borders between the two parts of Yemen. It is to be recalled that this is the second time the survival of Isma'il is confirmed without any comment from the disputing parties of the incidents in Aden. The sources stated that the intensive search operations for the corpse of Isma'il have come up empty.

The sources pointed out that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's driver was wounded and that it was not known whether 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was also wounded after his car was hit by an armor-piercing missile launched from a naval position near Aden manned by supporters of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Meanwhile, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's sources in Addis Ababa have stated that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is being detained by supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. These sources stated that 'Ali Nasir's supporters arrested 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il during the Aden incidents and took him to Abyan, the major residence of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, but later they were forced to evacuate him to the borders between the two parts of Yemen.

YSP Secretary General Visits Defense Ministry

GF281419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, this morning visited the Defense Ministry and met with brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; brother Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee, first deputy of the defense minister and chief of staff; and a number of commanders, officers, and officials at

the ministry. The brother secretary general acquainted himself with the situations in the military institutions and expressed his satisfaction over the advanced level of our country's defense ability. He greeted the great efforts exerted by the commanders, officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the armed forces to raise preparedness and political and combat education and to implement the training plan for 1986 in a way that contributed to the efficiency of the armed forces and to the execution of the tasks and duties assigned to them.

The brother secretary general hailed the role of the armed forces personnel in defending the homeland, the safety of its territory, the achievements and gains of the revolution, contributing to developing the revolutionary process, and to implementing the YSP policy. In this connection, the brother secretary general stressed the great importance of the cadres in implementing the policy of the party and the resolutions of its leading organs. He stressed the need to devote further attention to the political, ideological, and military education of the armed forces cadres. He also affirmed the determination of the party and state leadership to continue offering the necessary assistance to the armed forces to enable them to enhance their ability in defending the revolution and homeland and in building the new society. He pointed out that the party leadership devotes increasing attention to the welfare of the families of the armed forces martyrs who fell in various battles of defending the revolution and homeland against all internal and foreign plots which were intended to undermine our party and progressive regime and to delay our progressive march, foremost of which was the 13 January bloody plot planned by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

The brother secretary general greeted the efforts being exerted by the Soviet experts in building the armed forces and hailed the internationalistic support offered by the Soviet Union to consolidate the defense might of our country.

Al-Dali Receives Message From Iran's Velayati

GF281521 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon received a written message from brother Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message was conveyed by brother Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden, during a meeting this afternoon with the brother foreign minister. Relations between the two countries and means of developing them were discussed during the meeting.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Qatar, Bahrain

GF281352 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat this afternoon after short visits to Atar and Bahrain. During the visits, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah conveyed two verbal messages from Sultan Qabus to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal state of Bahrain, and to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the fraternal state of Qatar. The messages dealt with regional issues and matters of common interest. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah was received upon arrival by senior foreign ministry officials.

QATAR

Heir Apparent, Delegation Visit Saudi Arabia

28 April Departure

GF281543 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, minister of defense, and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the delegation accompanying him left Doha for Saudi Arabia at 1700 [1400 GMT] on an official visit.

He was seen off at Doha International Airport by a number of ministers and shaykhs; the police commander; senior military and civilian officials; and the charge d'affaires at the Saudi Embassy in Doha.

Arrive in Riyadh

GF281706 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1655 GMT

28 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Apr (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, arrived in Riyadh tonight on a visit to the Kingdom.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, was at the head of those who welcomed his highness at King Khalid International Airport. His highness was also welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Abdallah Salih al-Mani', Qatari ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of high-ranking civil and military officials.

Depart From Riyadh Airport

GF290520 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, left Riyadh at 0415 [2245 GMT]. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, education minister; Muhammad al al-Shaykh, chief of protocol; the Qatari ambassador to the Kingdom, and a number of senior officials.

Doha Reports Message to Amir From Qabus

GF281145 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of fraternal Oman, chairman of the current session of the GCC Supreme Council.

The message was delivered by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, during his meeting with his highness the amir in his office at Doha Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn 'Ali, Omani ambassador in Doha.

QNA has learned that the message deals with a number of issues of mutual concern as part of the continuous efforts and the constant consultations among the GCC leader. Following the meeting, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah left Doha for Bahrain.

Arab Assassination Plot Linked to U.S., Israel

GF281123 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwaiti press reports have stated that the U.S.-Israeli intelligence organs have set up a joint security committee. Quoting Palestinian sources, the newspaper *AL-WATAN* has stated that the task of the committee is to assassinate Arab and Palestinian figures in Arab and European countries. It added that the committee would also carry out a chain of terrorist acts in a number of the Western countries to weaken the stances of official and popular circles in these countries which support Arab issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Receives Brazilian Minister

GF281410 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, this morning received in his office at the ministry Roberto de Abreu Sodre, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom. During the meeting, they exchanged friendly talks, discussed bilateral relations and the means to develop them, and exchanged gifts.

The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying the Brazilian minister; 'Abdallah Habibi, Saudi ambassador to Brazil; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shubayli, deputy chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Brazilian Minister Departs for Kuwait

GF290909 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Apr (SPA) — Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto De Abreu Sodre left Riyadh today for Kuwait after concluding a 4-day official visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abdallah Hababi, the Kingdom's ambassador to Brazil; and a number of officials.

King Fahd Chairs 28 Apr Cabinet Meeting

GF281834 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet meeting held this afternoon.

Following the session Information Minister 'Ali Sha'ir told the SPA correspondent that his majesty the king discussed with the cabinet the Arab situation, particularly what concerns the Gulf region in light of the results of the visit made upon the instruction of his majesty the king by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, to the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain.

The information minister said: His majesty the king also briefed the cabinet on the results of his contacts with his brothers the leaders of the fraternal Arab countries within the framework of the consultations held on the convention of the extraordinary Arab summit conference.

He affirmed to the cabinet that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes attendance to this conference at this scheduled time and the preparatory meetings of Arab foreign ministers which will precede it, expressing his most honest wishes that the results of this summit will realize the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation and the results will be at a level equal to the level of the current events the Arab nation is facing.

The information minister then stated that the cabinet discussed a number of studies dealing with developing agricultural growth projects aimed at expanding agrwcultural areas to double the farmers' production and improve their agricultural crops.

UAE

President Places Telephone Call to Amir of Qatar

GF290907 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan telephoned Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today. WAM reports that during the telephone call they exchanged views on new developments in the region and the situation in the Arab world.

Nation's Youth To Undergo Military Training

GF271301 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Apr (WAKH) — In its session today, the UAE National Consultative Council approved a recommendation by the special committee and preliminary committee requiring all youths between 18 and 20 years old who are graduates, students, and employees to undergo military training courses. The courses will not affect the youth's education, jobs, or salaries.

YAR

Economic Talks With PRC Begin 28 Apr

GF281741 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The session of economic talks between our country and the PRC began at the central organ for planning this morning. The Yemeni side was led by brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning. The PRC side was led by Zhang Jingfu, member of the State Council and official in charge of economic affairs in the PRC. [title as heard]. The issues in the agenda were discussed. The session was attended by a number of officials at the concerned organs and the central organ for planning.

Mubarak Talks to Husayn, Qatar, Bahrain Amirs

NC282023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Mubarak this evening. They discussed a number of important issues.

President Husni Mubarak also phoned both Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa Al Khalifah and Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this evening. The conversations revolved around the dispute that led to the crisis between the two countries.

Mubarak, McPherson Discuss Economic Aid Plans

NC281043 Cairo MENA in English 1005 GMT
28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 18 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning Peter McPherson, U.S. AID administrator, and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Dr. 'Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and by William Clark, U.S. charge d'affaires here.

The U.S. AID administrator said following his meeting with President Mubarak that the U.S. Congress is currently discussing at the request of the U.S. Administration, the providing of additional economic aid to Egypt by one billion dollars for the coming year.

McPherson expressed optimism, despite the difficulties that face the U.S. budget, that the Congress would approve the additional aid to Egypt.

He said that the U.S. aid programme to Egypt is one of the largest programmes due to the importance of Egypt.

Egypt faces long-term economic problems, he said, adding that this is one of the important issues he has discussed with officials here, noting that talks in this connection are constant and expressed hope to be back here within months.

He pointed out that the United States gives Egypt approximately one billion dollars in economic aid and a half billion dollars as additional aid that was decided last year. McPherson said he had good talks with President Husni Mubarak, Premier Dr. 'Ali Lutfi and with the economic group. His visit to Egypt came within the framework of the series of visits to Egypt, he added.

Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat

Jordanian-Israeli Contacts Discussed

NC281322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] After his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said his talks with the president had covered all points related to the Palestinian issue and other Arab questions, with emphasis on current conditions in the Arab world. 'Arafat described his discussions with President Mubarak as very important.

Regarding the statement by Israeli Prime Minister Peres on Jordanian-Israeli contacts, 'Arafat said: We are following this matter, and it will be discussed at the first Arab summit that takes place.

As to whether an Arab summit will be convened, 'Arafat noted that Arab foreign ministers will meet on Wednesday, and will decide if the summit should be held or postponed. He added that this depends on reaching agreement on an agenda.

Concerning the U.S. raid on Libya, Yasir 'Arafat declared: We are totally opposed to this aggression, as Libya is an Arab country. He pointed out that he himself had been subjected to such an attack in October.

'Arafat Concludes Visit

NC290517 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2314 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Cairo tonight after a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

'Arafat was seen off by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Mubarak Receives Cambodian Khieu Samphan

NC281119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchea's vice president in charge of foreign affairs, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Cambodia's ambassador in Cairo, in Sopheap.

The Cambodian vice president arrived in Cairo on Friday for a 1-week working visit to Egypt.

After the meeting, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, said he had conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from President Sihanouk, and had relayed the Cambodian people's best wishes to the Egyptian people in return for their firm and noble stand in support of the Cambodian people's legitimate struggle. He added that he briefed President Mubarak on the latest developments in the Cambodian people's fight, with emphasis on efforts to find a peaceful and permanent solution to the Cambodian problem. He noted that President Mubarak reiterated Egypt's backing and support for the Cambodian people's struggle.

'Abd al-Majid, Uruguayan Minister Sign Accord

NC281638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The second executive program of the Egyptian-Uruguayan cultural agreement was signed today by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Uruguayan foreign minister.

The program provides for promoting cooperation in the scientific, cultural, tourism, and information fields. It also provides for the exchange of university scholarships and professors.

In a speech given by the Uruguayan foreign minister at the diplomatic institute, he asserted that the visit to Egypt by the Uruguayan president demonstrates the strong relations between the two countries, especially since it is the first visit to Egypt by an Uruguayan president. He also expressed his country's appreciation of the Egyptian efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that his country has participated in the multinational force in Sinai out of belief in the need to establish peace in the region.

The Uruguayan foreign minister touched on several problems that face developing countries, particularly the problem of indebtedness. He stressed the need for cooperation and coordination among the countries of the developing world to face this problem through the 77-Group. In this regard, he noted that the Uruguayan president has called on the industrialized countries to discuss this problem at the next Tokyo summit and take the proper measures to solve it.

Norwegian Official Arrives in Cairo 28 Apr

NC290528 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2157 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Norwegian State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Torbjorn Froysnes arrived in Cairo tonight for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

In a statement on his arrival, the Norwegian official said that his visit is part of a tour of some of the states in the region. So far he has been to Syria and Israel.

The Norwegian official added that he will have talks with Egyptian officials on ways of easing tension in the Mediterranean area, the security of which is linked with that of Europe.

Abu Ghazalah To Visit Jordan 'Early Next Week'

NC282033 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2015 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Cairo's *AL-AHRAM* reports that Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will visit Jordan early next week at the head of a military delegation.

In tomorrow's issue, *AL-AHRAM* adds that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will hold important military talks during the visit, which will last several days. The visit comes in response to an invitation from the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Abu Ghazalah Warns Against Escalating Conflicts

NC260816 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2155 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has warned against escalating conflicts in the Middle East. Failure to solve these conflicts, he emphasized, will lead to a confrontation between the two superpowers.

In a statement to the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, scheduled to be published tomorrow, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that it behooves all parties to control their military behavior and reaction. He urged those who use terrorism to stop doing so immediately. He also called on those who are opposing terrorism through military operations to reconsider their calculations so that the region and its people will not be burned.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah urged Arab countries to calmly and rationally reconsider the pan-Arab arms industries project, previously known as the Arab Industries Organization. He affirmed that this is the only way to attain an additional defensive capability for us all, to match advances in technological development, and to avoid the foreign pressures being brought to bear on the Arab countries' requests for arms by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

In this regard, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah alluded to the decision by the U.S. Congress to freeze the arms deals requested by Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia then turned to Britain and purchased the Tornado and other training aircraft at the end of 1985. He also noted the U.S. Administration's decision to cancel Jordan's request for defensive missiles which has prompted Jordan to consider asking the Soviet Union to meet its needs.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is now manufacturing the Alpha Jet and is moving toward the manufacture of the Mirage 2000. Both aircraft, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added, can be substituted for the Tornado and the Hawk [as received].

Regarding the effects of the Iraq-Iran war on the region and on Egypt's national security, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt's security and supreme objectives, as well as those of any other Arab state in this geographical area, are indeed affected by this war regardless of which side is being supported.

He expressed the hope that the brothers in the Arab homeland would listen to the repeated calls made by President Husni Mubarak in this regard with an open heart and with reason. These calls represent an alarm signal, he added. Perhaps we will soon wake up and understand.

Responding to a question on current regional conflicts and his assessment of the recent confrontation between the United States and Libya, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated that of the 23 states which constitute our geographical area, 10 are experiencing acute civil wars, 12 are confronted by terrorism, 11 are faced with an armed struggle on their borders, and eightare in wars with their neighbors [all figures as received].

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed: Among these conflicts there are some which, if not brought under control, will actually lead to a confrontation between the two superpowers. He noted that there are now four such conflicts, which is a dreadful rate.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that disputes begin to escalate when the superpowers send in arms, experts, and advisers. This actually took place in Libya following the recent confrontation there. Every power then seeks to demonstrate its military capability in the area and the Western and Eastern fleets appear. The possibilities for confrontation are increased when one party carries out air strikes against specific targets. This is what took place when the United States delivered its air strike to Libya.

If this escalation is not brought under control, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah continued, then the series of events and reactions to them will only increase in intensity. This in turn will lead to land and sea operations by one of the parties, followed by another party's attempt to confront this. Replying to a question about Egypt's ability to militarily defend the sovereignty of its territorial waters, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that there is a plan to build up the Egyptian Armed Forces over the next 10 years. This plan is not based on what we can achieve during these years, but on the contingencies which we might have to face.

Al-Qadhdhafi Policies, Soviet Ties Assailed

PM241118 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 19 Apr 86 p 1,8

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "The Defeated Who Emerged Triumphant"]

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might imagine that he is the only one to gain from the recent U.S. aggression against his country. This was what he showed when he appeared on television the day before yesterday and asked his people to go out onto the streets to sing and dance in celebration of their country's victory against the United States, Britain, and all the other countries hostile to Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi has forgotten what happened to his country, the destruction that befell the Libyan people's property, the Libyan citizens who lost their lives in the U.S. raids, and the hundreds of millions of dinars in losses and destruction caused to military and civilian targets hit by the destructive U.S. bombing. Al-Qadhdhafi has forgotten all this and did not care about it; he only cares for his person, his success, and the superhuman victory he achieved against the world's biggest power.

I don't know why, as I was following up current events in Libya, I was reminded of Egypt following the 1967 defeat. The only reason could be the strange similarity of the two incidents. In June 1967 Egypt suffered the severest military, economic, political, and social defeat in its 7,000-year history. Yet the Egyptian regime then tried to delude itself and the people into believing that Egypt had won this war and that the whole world stood with it. War is a series of battles in which you might lose one but you will win future ones.

How often did we sing the praise of all those victories! How often did we boast about our great political victories which we lost in one single moment in an unprecedented military defeat. We raised the slogan "no sound is louder than the sound of the battle," claiming that the battle had shown who was with us and who against us. We claimed that the military defeat proved that the Soviet Union is the ally and the friend on whom we can relay in times of difficulty, as evidenced in the fact that it broke off relations with Israel.

Because of this total conviction of the Soviet Union's friendship we placed all our capabilities and resources in the hands of this loyal friend. We welcomed his sending Soviet advisers to train our armed forces. The friend and the ally was generous with us; he sent about 15,000 advisers who were distributed among the various armed forces corps. Overnight they became the Egyptian army's actual commanders who alone had a right to issue orders for military movement. Our commanders often complained of this disregard for their efficiency, capability, and expertise.

The Soviet Union exploited our military defeat in order to establish its presence and control in our country, and only God knew when we might get rid of them. Egypt came under Soviet rule for many long and bitter years whose memory will take generations to erase. If it were not for the late President Anwar al-Sadat's order to expel the Soviet advisers and so eliminate their influence and control of the country we would not have been able to fight the October war and achieve the only military victory in our country's ancient and contemporary history. If it were not for this brave decision by the Egyptian leader Soviet influence would have continued to oppress us, destroy our morale, and multiply our defeats.

This situation is now again being repeated in Libya.

The Soviet Union has embraced Al-Qadhdhafi in order to regain its influence in the area, from which Egypt expelled it. Libya is a small oil-rich country but afflicted by an ignorant leadership. So the Soviets hastened to put their hands on it; they exploited all its wealth and emptied its coffers in return for weapons and military hardware that were stockpiled in their depots but for which they could not find buyers. Not content with causing the bankruptcy of the small rich state, the Soviets sponsored its ignorant leader and made him believe that he is the world's awaited leader, that he alone can achieve the unity of the world — and not just the Arab world — under his leadership. He is the peerless, inspired, and brave and nationalist leader; he is the only true leader among scores of lying and hesitant ones.

Al-Qadhdhafi believed what his masters in Moscow told him. He turned his back on his people and nation and became a cheap tool in the Soviets' hands serving their ends, their designs, and their terrorist plans everywhere. Al-Qadhdhafi has come to represent the world's number one terrorist; he has an abundance of funds

which he has abused by financing conspiracies and terrorist plans, for a purpose one time and for no purpose a thousand times. We have seen him encouraging all the extremist gangs in the east, the west, the north, and the south; we have seen him financing international criminal gangs and dispatching arms to dissident movements in countries both friendly to him and unfriendly to him. He left no country without attempting to interfere in its internal affairs. He has contributed to destablizing and inciting disturbances in almost every country; he contacted the rebels in Ireland, and America's blacks and indians, dealt with Mafia criminal gangs, paid the international terrorist Carlos generously, opened his country to Palestinian dissidents, took part in the attempt to overthrow the PLO leadership, interfered in the Lebanese war with funds and arms — sometimes supporting the Maronites against the communists, other times the communists against the Maronites, and yet other times the Shi'ah against the Sunnis and the Sunnis against the Shi'ahs; he also befriended Iraq but later turned against it and stood with Iran in its war against Iraq. He supplied the Iranians with surface-to-surface missiles which were used in bombing Iraqi towns causing the death of thousands of Iraqi Muslims.

The Egyptian people's share of Al-Qadhdhafi's terror was substantial. Al-Qadhdhafi hates no people like he hates the Egyptian people; it is the only people he dreamed of leading, but his dream never came true. At one time Al-Qadhdhafi imagined that the Egyptian people supported him, backed him, and accepted his leadership. He tried to stage a coup in Egypt so that, when it succeeded, he would enter it carried shoulder high. His attempt failed and the Egyptian people ridiculed him. So Al-Qadhdhafi soon devoted himself to terrorizing this ancient people, using all the funds at his disposal and arms for which the Libyan people paid. He also used mercenaries and agents which he recruited and sent to Egypt in order to carry out his conspiracies and terrorist plans.

Not content with these conspiracies against the Egyptian people's safety and security — conspiracies totaling 110 in number — Al-Qadhdhafi also planned to liquidate his Libyan opponents who sought refuge in Egypt seeking its hospitality and protection from Al-Qadhdhafi's brutality and crimes. Two abortive attempts were made to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush and a third attempt at his colleagues Ghayth al-Mabruk and Bashir al-Rabiti and the rest of the Libyan leaders who fled from Al-Qadhdhafi's hell and took shelter with the Egyptian people for their safety and security.

If Egypt is the number one target in Al-Qadhdhafi's imaginary plans the other Arab countries did not escape his terror. The only difference is that the Egyptian people and leadership resisted this terror and threatened Al-Qadhdhafi with punishment, whereas the rest of the Arab countries did not publicly reject Al-Qadhdhafi's plans and in vain tried to appease him. Meanwhile they secretly support any conspiracy to topple his regime. Al-Qadhdhafi is well aware of the hostile feelings of the Arab peoples and governments toward him, but he goes along with the good words he hears from those governments, the false appearances, and the fake sympathy. He does so in order to convince himself and his people that the whole Arab world stands with him, supports his plans, blesses his conspiracies, and proclaims him leader of the Arab nation and commander of its march.

Al-Qadhdafi could not be happier with the recent U.S. raid! His trumpets incessantly broadcast the telegrams he receives from Arab kings and heads of state, and his press gives prominence to the great Arab support he is daily receiving. The YAR has sent Al-Qadhdhafi an urgent message heralding to him the news that it has placed all Yemen's capabilities at his disposal since the U.S. aggression began. The rest of the Arab countries too have been rushing to contact Al-Qadhdhafi to declare their support for him and his regime and their full readiness to meet all his demands. Yet Al-Qadhdhafi knows well that the situation would have been different had the U.S. raid put an end to his life or if the abortive coup had succeeded. In this case all these Arab countries without exception would have hastened to declare their support for the new regime that had relieved them of Al-Qadhdhafi and his terror forever. But this fact did not spoil Al-Qadhdhafi's happiness with the telegrams he received, with the verbal support he heard and with the mountains of written support he received, all of which he cleverly exploited in his propaganda to give the impression that the defeat that his country suffered because of his criminal terrorist policy was a unique victory.

What is said about Arab support can also be said about the European countries' rejection of the recent U.S. raid. We have heard about popular demonstrations in European and other capitals rejecting the U.S. raid. We also heard criticism by many foreign country rulers. Al-Qadhdhafi imagined that this rejection and criticism was in his favor and that the whole world supports him, blesses him, and accepts his policy and terror. Al-Qadhdhafi himself realizes that this is not so as there is not a single citizen, especially in Europe, who does not want him to disappear from the international scene. The world has had enough of Al-Qadhdhafi's terror. As for the rejection of the U.S. raids, it is because of the belief that they did not achieve their objective and did not topple Al-Qadhdhafi and, therefore, this superterrorist will continue his terror and crimes with further assassinations and explosions, more aircraft and ship hijackings, and more kidnappings and executions of innocent citizens. The civilized world respects human rights and the right of every citizen to safety and security. What the world fears most is that Al-Qadhdhafi will step up his his terrorist operations and his crimes of taking revenge on innocent citizens. The U.S raid did not bring down Al-Qadhdhafi, nor did it relieve the world of his evils and crimes. Had this happened demonstrations of rejoicing would have happened in Europe, and European governments, particularly those of France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, would have hastened to recognize and support the new regime in Tripoli.

Commentary Calls Arab Summit, Unity 'Mirage'

NC281613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Bahiyy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: The Arab World and the Summit's Mirage]

[Text] Can an Arab summit be held today to save the Arab people from the nightmare of their horrible pains? Do the circumstances currently experienced by the Arab nation allow the holding of such a summit to relieve them of the burden of their gloomy present? Can an Arab miracle change the impossible into a

reality? It is sad to say that all these are unattainable illusions that haunt the Arab people. It is more distressing to say that the summit, as such, is neither a goal nor a gain. It is merely a method of determining an Arab stand on the calamities that surround the Arab world. This method is not taken into consideration by anyone.

Arab policies in the past have destroyed Arab integrity and turned the Arab giant into an unfeared nobody. And since the issue is serious and requires complete honesty, we say that the Arab states cannot face their destiny because some Arab states, particularly Syria and Libya, have burned all the bridges; destroyed the basis of Arab cohesion; and used all deceitful, terrorist, and misleading means to destroy the achievements of Arab solidarity.

The concept of unified action and the minimal level of strategy were the first victims of the Syrian and Libyan regimes. Hence, Lebanon was divided and it is still suffering from the tyrannic hegemony of the Syrians. The Lebanese people were turned into mere factions that fight from behind roadblocks, for the sake of Syrian policy. Thanks to the destruction of Arab solidarity, the Libyan regime interferred in Chad and devised plots in southern Sudan. Both Syria and Libya supported Iran to strike the Iraqi people. Thanks to the hateful policy of axis, the Western Sahara was turned into a scene of clashes in Morocco. Even Qatar and Bahrain were not spared this curse; they rushed into an inferno of dispute over a small islet.

This general significance leads us to a conclusion, namely, that the Libyan and Syrian regimes, which sew the seeds of black malice in the hearts of the Arabs, have created gaps in the Arab dialogue and paved the way for selfishness, regionalism, and maneuvers. As a result, the Arab states became engulfed in personal interests in an attempt to avoid the anger of those who can devise conspiracies. Every state tried to save itself from this foolishness.

Therefore, the Arab nation has failed to take a unified stand on the Iraq-Iran war and on the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The Syrian and Libyan regimes regarded all these as revolutionary gains because they were able to use their veto against all Arab resolutions. Hence, the Libyan regime, which lives in an illusion, thought that the entire Arab nation would back it when it came under the U.S. raids. The fact that the Libyan regime has finally realized, or rather should fully realize, is that all the Arabs were offended by the American action but they did not stand by Libya because it was Libya that created the atmosphere of the crisis and paved the way for it, both by words and deeds.

Hence, we believe that the Arab nation is no longer able to meet in an urgent summit as Libya wants and it is the Libyan regime's fault. It was the Libyan regime that destroyed all the ethical and political norms of Arab political action. Even if the Arab summit is convened in Fes, we are positive that it could not produce a single effective resolution. This would not be due to an inability to make a decision but, rather, because Libyan and Syrian practices have long destroyed the possibility of issuing any decision.

Interior Ministry Statement on Workers' Sit-In

NC281327 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1237 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a statement, saying that at the present time Egypt is mobilizing all its forces to confront difficult economic conditions. It is making every effort to preserve the level of workers' wages, increments, and bonuses, and to maintain the rate of development, which can only be done by hard work and an increase of production, for which the honorable sons of Egypt must make their best efforts. At such a time, a few isolated employees have attempted to incite the workforce in several esco textile and spinning factories. Yesterday evening and this morning they urged them to stage a sit-in inside the factory, to pressure the authorities to respond to a number of private demands and pay them for their days off.

However, the workers refused to go along with their call because they know that a committee has been formed to discuss the issue and bring it to a speedy conclusion by referring it to the Higher Policies Committee. The workers also believe that those in official circles are interested in meeting every justifiable legal demand, through legitimate channels.

Although the workforce and its leaders refused to respond to this chaotic method, a few workers, numbering about 250, continued their sit-in and attempts to incite others. They are thus unaware of their responsibilities under present economic circumstances, which cannot withstand vituperations and oneupmanship. The security forces were compelled to end the sit-in and refer the violators to the public prosecution for interrogation.

Ministry Declares Support for S. African People

NC281629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has declared its continued support for the South African people's struggle to rid themselves of the racist regime in South Africa. In this context, Egypt will continue its efforts in collaboration with the peace, equality, and justice-loving countries of the world.

Egypt has also stressed its continued support for the African liberation movements and the Namibian people's organization which strive for the rights of the African people.

This came in a statement distributed by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry among the delegations participating in the third general conference of the African Mineworkers Unions, currently underway in Cairo. The statement asserts that Egypt is fully aware of the sufferings of the African workers, specially the mine workers, who mine the wealth of the African land for the benefit of the racist regime without obtaining the gains proportionate to the efforts they make and the hazards they face.

The statement notes that this exploitation also affects the neighboring southern African Frontline States, particularly the mineworkers.

Saddam Husayn Receives Cable on Liberated Areas

JN291556 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a congratulatory cable from Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, commander of the VI Army Corps, on the occasion of the Iraqi forces' victory over the Iranian forces yesterday. The cable said Iraqi columns liberated 16 villages, mountains, and areas during their advance toward their targets. It pointed out that the Iraqi soldiers and the men of the lightly equipped Kurdish regiments and special detachments participated in this battle supported by artillery, tanks, and helicopter gunships. The commander said the Iraqi forces completed the liberation of these areas, the last of which was the (Hayat) area, at 0815 [0415 GMT] today.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 29 April

JN290731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0644 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad at dawn today. He was received by the chairman and members of the RCC liberation movements bureau and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Turkish Economic Delegation Arrives 28 April

JN280829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish Treasury and Foreign Trade Ministry under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, arrived in Baghdad early this morning leading an economic delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Turkish official said that his visit aims at completing the discussions of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee on strengthening and developing economic and trade cooperation.

Ramadan on Arab Summit, Gulf War, Other Issues

JN291035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has asserted that the current state of Arab disunity will encourage more than one quarter to attack Arab territory and that aggression will reach new Arab capitals. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* published here today, Ramadan said that he raised this subject during his recent talks in Moscow which followed last January's summit between the Iraqi and Soviet presidents. He described President Saddam Husayn's last visit to the USSR as most successful.

Ramadan said that the time has come to stop certain Arab regimes from exploiting the principle of solidarity in order to obtain legality for their policies which actually seek to entrench Arab divisions and disunity.

Ramadan explained that in their assessment of the situation in the region and the disputing parties in the Gulf war, the Soviets find in Iraq and its leadership a friendly country that is defending its territory. They are convinced of Iraq's peace calls. On the other hand, they find in Iran a reactionary, aggressive, and expansionist country. Therefore, they stand for developing and strengthening Iraq's defense capabilities. This is a moral commitment to Iraq which they will naturally translate into action.

Ramadan said that Iraq does not need to ask the Soviets to exert pressure on Syria and Libya to make them change their attitude to the war. He said: The Soviets know Iraq's stand. They also know the behavior of the Libyans and Syrians. As far as we can see, they are not assured by this behavior. So while they sympathize with us, they also consider the others as their friends with whom they have established relations.

Regarding the projected Arab summit, Ramadan emphasized Iraq's position against discussing only one topic at this summit. He said: While we condemn and reject the aggression against Libya, we must point out that there is something more important; namely, the Iranian aggression against and occupation of Iraqi territory as well as the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territory in Palestine and Lebanon.

Ramadan praised Iraq's relations with the USSR and Turkey and considered the relations with Egypt as the basis of joint Arab action. He said: Egypt is not just any state. When Egypt is sick the whole Arab nation is sick. The Arabs must work for its return to joint Arab action. Ramadan supported the view that any attempt to attack the Arab nation always begins with its Egyptian and Iraqi flanks. Ramadan expressed his optimism over the new situation in Sudan which, he said, will play a new pan-Arab role.

Regarding the war, Ramadan said that Al-Faw will be liberated in accordance with the plan drawn up by the Iraqis and at the time they chose. He added: This is a new battle in the war and Iraq's recent operations along the entire front have established that the Iranian forces are now in a desperate position.

Regarding the oil price war, Ramadan said that the consumer industries will be hurt by this war just as the producer countries were hurt. He warned that a suspension of expensive oil investments accompanied by an increase in oil consumption will lead to a more serious problem than in 1979.

Ramadan announced that the second Iraqi oil pipeline via turkey entered the implementation stage 4 months ago and that it will be completed in May or June this year. He also said that discussions are under way to find the best means of supplying water to Kuwait from Iraq.

Regarding Iraqi-French relations, Ramadan said that Iraq views these relations with special interest not just because France is a major West European state, but also because we can, through France, develop a West European stand serving Iraq and the Arab nation.

Ramadan said that France can play a basic role here. He expressed the hope that Chirac's government will further promote the positive relations between Iraq and France.

RCC Decree Pardons Prisoners From Serving Full Terms

JN281357 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi RCC today issued a decree pardoning prisoners from serving the remainder of prison terms issued by the courts. The decree will be effective as of the date of its issuance today.

Iranian Opposition Said To Adopt 'New Armed Program'

JN281252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Paris — The Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has announced that in the forthcoming phase it will adopt a new armed program within the framework of the Iranian peoples' struggle aimed at toppling the tyrant Khomeyni regime and establishing a democratic national regime in its place.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Paris, a responsible source at the organization's office said that this program comes in response to the message recently sent by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in which he called on all Iranians to take up arms against the regime's elements, symbols, and institutions throughout Iran.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Al-Faw Offensive Halted

JN291510 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military source has said that Iraqi forces on the VII Army Corps Al-Faw front have inflicted massive losses on Iranian forces. In a statement to INA this evening, the military source added that last night Iranian forces tried to attack positions of some of our units in the abovementioned army corps, but our fighters confronted them with all types of weapons. Following a series of fierce battles all night long yesterday and today, and effectively supported by Air Force planes, artillery, and helicopter gunships, the Iraqi forces succeeded in halting the Iranian offensive and in inflicting massive losses on the Iranians.

Communique No 2,205

JN281638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,205 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 28 April 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. As our triumphant forces are scoring the most remarkable victories over our heretic enemies, the brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships take their share in destroying the enemy and inflicting losses on its men and equipment by their efficient combat action and effective support of our units. They carried out 97 combat missions in the operational sectors today during which they inflicted losses on enemy soldiers and destruction on its equipment. Having carried out all their duties, the helicopter cavaliers returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. Our units in the heroic V Army Corps seized the following weaponry and equipment, in addition to that mentioned in our Communique No 2,204 dated 27 April 1986: 11 Strella launchers, 14 GC rifles, 3 120-mm mortars, 3 81-mm mortars, 1 23-mm two-barrelled machinegun, 2 RPG-7 launchers, 3 GC machineguns, 44 Strella rockets, large quantities of ammunition of various calibers equivalent to 25 large truckloads, 4 vehicles of various types, 2 radios, 3 tractors, and 1 set of night binoculars.

3. The enemy sent a force into the battlefield estimated at two infantry companies, supported by artillery and launchers, in a desperate attempt to approach our units' positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. It was pounded with all types of weapons, killing or wounding a number of personnel, sinking three boats laden with men, and forcing the rest to retreat, leaving their dead in no-man's-land. Our units in the same sector succeeded in inflicting the following losses: 5 enemy soldiers were killed; 21 positions of various types, 1 tank, 1 boat, 1 machinegun, and 1 observation post were destroyed; and 3 ammunition dumps were set ablaze.

4. Five enemy soldiers were killed and three observation posts were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One enemy soldier was killed and one tower and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris.

5. Our units in the VII Army Corps front engaged enemy positions, killing two soldiers, destroying two positions, one tower, one observation post, and one ammunition dump, and starting large fires in several areas.

6. One ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector. One RPG-7 launcher and one GC rifle were seized and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 April 1986

Communique No 2,206

JN291248 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,206 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 April 1986]

[Excerpts] O proud Iraqis, the fighters of the heroic V Army Corps have added a new, splendid victory to the series of victories scored during these blessed days — a victory by which they shattered the failed enemy hopes, dismembered a new group of its remnants, and controlled vital territory of extremely strategic and logistic importance on the northeastern border.

Our triumphant forces composed of Iraq's brave soldiers, the hero fighters of our Kurdish people in the lightly-equipped regiments, and volunteers mounted a fierce offensive against enemy positions. Through the planning and field supervision of

the V Army Corps headquarters under the command of Staff Major General 'Tali 'Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, our columns succeeded in reaching their targets, which are the (Bardariyah), (Fizuk), (Hamulan), (Harunah), (Hayat), (Mimulan), (Babik), (Jabal Kilah Salim Khan), ('Ayn Misyad), (Jabal Kuwait), (Kawlanah), (Sarukani), (Birkah), (Minyah), (Zarkati), and (Wa'ukat) areas. Heroically supported by our brave artillery and the bold Army helicopter gunships the Iraqi people's forces wiped out the aggressors in all these areas. None escaped death except those who fled the battlefield. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

God bless the tough fighters of the heroic V Army Corps, commanders, officers, and other ranks. God bless the loyal fighters of our Kurdish people.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 April 1986

Reportage on Visit of Egyptian Prime Minister

Arrival Statement

JN281211 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi arrived in Amman today on a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he will lead the Egyptian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee to begin this evening under the chairmanship of the two countries' prime ministers.

In a statement to reporters on arrival, Dr Lutfi said that everyone in Egypt is completely satisfied with what was achieved in the committee's previous three sessions and with the principles for fruitful cooperation laid down by the committee. He expressed his great pleasure at visiting Jordan and hoped that the committee in its current session will reach a number of decisions that will serve the interests of both fraternal peoples. He pointed out that great cooperation has been achieved in all fields, both on the level of trade exchange and in the field of establishing a holding company from which a group of companies will stem and work in the two countries' interest.

Dr Lutfi said that at the end of the committee's meetings, an agreement for bilateral cooperation in the tourist field will be signed and a formula for cooperation will be defined between Alia -- the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Egyptian airline which will be announced later.

Speaking to reporters, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i expressed his pride in an appreciation for the existing relations between Jordan and Egypt in all fields. He said that the joint higher committee will reach several decisions that will entrench coordination and bolster cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in all fields.

Joint Talks Begin

JN281749 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee began at the Prime Ministry this evening. The Jordanian side was led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Egyptian side by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were the deputy prime minister and education minister; the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; the labor minister; the minister of industry, trade, and supply; the higher education minister; the agriculture minister; the transport minister; the central bank governor; the Ministry of Industry and Trade under secretary; the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry; and the ambassador in Cairo. Attending on the Egyptian side were Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Engineer Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; the ambassador in Amman; and a number of advisers and specialists.

Earlier, the prime minister met in his office with Dr Lutfi. They reviewed the committee's agenda and the subjects to be discussed during its 3-day meetings aimed at achieving further coordination and cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Husayn Phones Gulf Leaders on Border Dispute

JN281815 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today held several telephone contacts with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman of Bahrain, and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq. His majesty discussed with their highnesses, the Saudi king, and the Iraqi president means to intensify Arab efforts to solve the border problem between Qatar and Bahrain in a brotherly manner and to exert every effort to contain it.

Meanwhile, King Husayn received a telephone call from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

British Military Official Departs After Visit

JN261146 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Marshal Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan which lasted several days. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn and the Armed Forces commander in chief. He also visited a number of military positions and cultural landmarks in the Kingdom.

He was seen off by Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the chief of staff and a number of his aides; the Armed Forces inspector general; the Royal Air Force commander; the British ambassador; and the British military attache in Amman.

Duke, Duchess of Luxembourg Conclude Visit, Depart

JN261136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Their Royal Highnesses Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg left Aqaba this morning following an official 4-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur. During the visit, they met with their majesties, visited a number of tourist and historical sites, and became acquainted with Jordan's development in various fields.

Increased Israeli Military Activity Reported

Warplanes Fly Over Camps

NC281152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] We have just received a report that Israeli warplanes carried out five sorties over Sidon today. They also flew over the [Palestinian] camps.

Troops Advance on Yuhmur

NC281717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Amal Movement in the south, an Israeli force of 5 armored personnel carriers and 50 troops began to advance on the township of Yuhmur at 1405. The Israeli advance was carried out on two fronts, the first on the northern side and the second on the southeastern side. Initial reports indicate that the Israeli operation is limited.

Gunboats Sighted Off Coast

NC290553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A security setback occurred in Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, Al-Tayyunah, and Dar al-Kitab in Beirut at 0600 today. Army positions and neighborhoods in East Beirut were the targets of artillery fire, and a shell fell on Al-Dikwanah at about 0710.

Snipers in West Beirut actually kept sections of East Beirut under fire throughout the night, and wounded a Lebanese soldiers near the military court.

In another development, Israeli gunboats were spotted off the Lebanese coast last night between Al-Awza'i and 'Ayn al-Muraysah. West Beirut military organizations responded at that time by taking military precautions in the aforementioned area.

Gunboats Come Under Fire

NC290710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Unidentified gunboats appeared off the St George and 'Ayn al-Muraysah areas at 2300 last night. The gunboats later approached the shore, where they were met by anti-aircraft fire. The boats moved away, only to reappear off Al-Ramlah al-Bayda', approximately 300 meters from the shore. They again came under fire.

Until a later hour last night, the gunboats could still be seen off the coast between the St George area and Ramlah al-Bayda'. Earlier, Israeli warplanes had been flying over Beirut and other Lebanese territories since the morning.

Amal Prepares for Possible Attack

NC290634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian forces intelligence service, has visited Beirut and met with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri. Sources in the movement said that Amal forces have taken precautions and made preparations to face any possible Israeli attack on Beirut's southern suburb and West Beirut. They said that Amal forces yesterday confronted the Israeli planes that flew at a low altitude over Beirut and its southern suburb for the first time since the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Planes Fly Over Beirut

NC290956 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the South, the Al-Biqa', and Beirut this morning. They drew anti-aircraft fire as they flew over the Al-Biqa'.

Syrian Medium-Altitude Overflights Reported

NC291021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' Valley indicate that Syrian planes conducted several medium-altitude overflights in the area this morning.

France Withdraws UNTSO Officers from Lebanon

LD261254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] France has withdrawn its officer members of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] from Lebanon. The UNTSO is the United Nations organization supervising the truce in Palestine. The last of the French military left last night: There were some 15 in Lebanon, including four in Beirut.

The UNTSO was set up in May 1948 to supervise the armistice agreements between the Arab countries and Israel. Last year UNTSO numbered 288 observers from 17 countries.

Al-Jumayyil To Head Delegation to Fes Arab Summit

NC281752 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil will head the Lebanese delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference in Fes on 3 May.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declined to participate in the Arab foreign ministers conference and asked Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk [foreign ministry secretary general] to represent him.

Al-Turk To Foreign Ministers Meeting

NC281721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has commissioned Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk to represent Lebanon at the Arab foreign ministers' conference, which will be held in Fes on Wednesday. Al-Turk will leave Beirut tomorrow.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Mubarak

NC281422 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today. The message was delivered by Egyptian ambassador to Lebanon Nuhad 'Asqalani and dealt with Egypt's concern over the situation in Lebanon and in the region.

Upon leaving B'abda Palace, 'Asqalani said: I had the honor of meeting with his excellency the president today. I delivered a letter from President Mubarak expressing Egypt's concern over the situation in Lebanon, the Egyptian people's sympathies with Lebanon, and their great hopes that the situation will stabilize and peace return. This can only occur on the basis of political and democratic dialogue among the various Lebanese factions and on the basis of the equality of all Lebanese citizens in terms of rights and responsibilities. Egypt hopes to see peace, security, stability, and prosperity restored to fraternal Lebanon so that it may play its full role in the Arab and international arenas.

Asked whether President al-Jumayyil had responded, 'Asqalani replied: President al-Jumayyil expressed his appreciation of President Mubarak's message, and his hope and determination to take all the necessary steps possible to restore peace and stability to Lebanon.

Karami Cites Failure of Tripartite Agreement

NC290737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] It is being said that Prime Minister Rashid Karami might go to Damascus this week for talks with Syrian officials. Meanwhile, Karami warned yesterday of the perils of the stalemate that has been reached in the country. He said: Salvation can only be achieved through a reconciliation among the Lebanese. This is the only way to restore legitimacy. He repeated that which he announced in the north 2 days ago — that the only solution lies in the restoration of full legitimacy. He said that he is opposed to inaction and that he supports any alternative or solution that will end the crisis that has affected the country since 15 January.

He said: We have offered a great amount of advice, but it has not been heeded. Therefore, we call on everyone to find An alternative to the tripartite agreement.

The tripartite agreement offered a solution that would have restored the lost peace in Lebanon. Regrettably, however, they [not further identified] have not accepted this agreement to date, nor have they presented an alternative. We repeat for the thousandth time that if they have a solution, let them present it; we will then express our opinion on it.

Comments on Unity in Beirut

NC281537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the West Beirut Coordination Committee meeting on 28 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] We discussed the existing situation and current developments, particularly those relating to the crossing points. During the previous session, we had asked [Chief of Staff] Major General Abu Dargham to contact the [Army] command and work out a plan to cut down on existing procedures in order to introduce unity and coexistence in Beirut. However, we have noticed that the procedures have been multiplied, not cut down. Therefore, we asked the security committee to fulfill its responsibility and open all these crossing points to safeguard the interests of those citizens who need to move between the two parts of Beirut. We hope that the security committee will be successful in performing this task.

Yesterday, I received Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general, and listened to his views. I perceived the importance that the UN Security Council attaches to the implementation of its resolutions, particularly Resolution 425, which provides for Israel's full, unconditional withdrawal. I could also see that the Security Council attaches deserved importance to such matters. We hope that Israel's comprehensive withdrawal will be effected and that UNIFIL's presence will be expanded to cover all border points. We, for our part, are committed to the armistice agreement. Through this agreement the Lebanese Government is prepared to make arrangements, which we believe should be 100 percent Lebanese, that would ensure the security of the south. This security arrangement should ensure the safety of everyone. We have made these points on many occasions, and we pledge ourselves to them under all circumstances. We are quite prepared to convey these points to anybody who wishes to listen.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, West Beirut has become empty of foreigners. We do not want to exaggerate, but embassies have started closing their doors, such as the Netherlands Embassy. Are there specific measures to stop what is going on?

[Karami] All of you know the measures that have been taken by the coordination committee. This committee is closely following the implementation of all the measures agreed upon. I admit that the results of the arrangements concluded by the parties, forces, and functionaries ran counter to our expectations. Though we thank them for their trouble, we feel that they failed to produce the required results. That is why I said yesterday in Tripoli that the sole solution rests in the return of full legitimacy. Without this legitimacy I find no solution to the problems of foreigners and Lebanese citizens alike. Unless such legitimacy is restored and a new Lebanon is established, I believe there is no way to

achieve salvation. We hope that the foreigners will remain with us. We, however, cannot stop those who wish to leave us.

[Question] The Halat Airport is expected to begin operating soon. What is your view on this?

[Karami] Actually, we refused to rent out utilities and casinos. Therefore, we will never accept an illegal airport. We reject everything that is illegal. This airport must comply with all Lebanese and international laws to become legal.

U.S. Security Plan for Southern Lebanon Noted

GF281142 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Apr (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today carried the details of a U.S. plan designed to establish new security arrangements in southern Lebanon to protect Zionist settlements in occupied northern Palestine against the attacks of the Lebanese national forces.

The U.S. plan, which has been called a gradual withdrawal, stipulates the implementation of a partial Israeli withdrawal from the western sector — the Tyre region — and transferring it to the UN forces. Also the Amal movement is to be given an outstanding political and security role in the region. Once success of this role has been ensured, a second Israeli withdrawal would then take place from the border strip abutting occupied Palestine.

Information published by the paper indicates that some Israeli officials have approved of this plan while others oppose it, claiming that this would not prevent fedayeen attacks on the Zionist settlements. U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy, who prepared details of the plan, is optimistic of its success once implemented. The information also indicates that the United States is keen to call for the convocation of the UN Security Council, once the withdrawal has been completed, to give the UN forces a greater role in the region and to convert it into a deterrent force.

Two Cypriot Students of AUB Kidnapped 28 Apr

Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC282052 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Two Cypriot students at the American University of Beirut [AUB] were kidnapped in the Al-Hamra' area in West Beirut today. There have been no news about their fate.

Students Identified

NC290949 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0930 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Two Cypriot students, Panikos Birgilis and Stavros Yiannakis, studying at the American University of Beirut [AUB], have been reported missing. It is feared that they have been kidnapped in the city's western sector. An AUB statement says the two students, who were attending the School of Architecture, left their hotel yesterday morning to go to the university and have not been seen since.

Lebanese Forces Welcome 29 Apr Cease-Fire Call

NC281759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have welcomed the calls made by Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr and Mufti Hasan Khalid. The forces announced their support for these, and other similar calls, and urged all parties to begin implementing them by agreeing to an immediate and firm military truce on all fronts.

The Lebanese Forces announced they will observe a cease-fire as of zero hours 29 April. They authorized his beatitude the patriarch and his eminence the mufti to carry out all exchanges necessary to persuade the warring parties to cease fire, consolidate the military truce, deploy Lebanese observers on the combat lines, and prepare for a dialogue among all parties to end the war and restore peace in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Samir Ja'ja' at 1530 this afternoon.

Gunmen Clash Near University; Prisoners Released

NC281800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Junblatt gunmen clashed with members of the strike force near the American University of Beirut this afternoon. Both sides sustained casualties.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today released Lebanese Army Sergeant Simon 'Id and Corporal Ibrahim Tannus, who were kidnapped on the coastal road linking Beirut and the south in December 1985.

Amal Resistance Group Ambushes Lahd Patrol

NC281832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The martyr Zuhayr Shihadah group of the Amal Movement today ambushed a mechanized patrol of agent Lahd's army on the Haris-Sribbin-Kafra crossroad. Using rockets and machineguns to attack the patrol the groups fighters destroyed a vehicle and killed its crew.

Israeli-Lahd reinforcements were brought to the scene immediately and started combing the villages and valleys with machineguns and 120-mm mortars. The enemy then assembled its vehicles on the same crossroad. An Amal resistance group infiltrated a nearby area and shelled the vehicles with 80 60-mm shells, inflicting further losses on the enemy's personnel and vehicles. The clashes continued until 1200.

Authorities Foil Bomb Attempt, Make Arrests

JN290613 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi (Agencies) — Syrian authorities foiled an attempt to bomb two targets in Damascus last week and killed or arrested 10 members of a gang who bombed several targets the previous week, a United Arab Emirates newspaper said Monday.

Two men were arrested last week while trying to plant bombs at a hospital and student housing complex in the capital, the daily *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted Syrian security sources as saying.

They told security forces where to find members of the gang responsible for a string of bombings the previous week, who were hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, it said.

Security forces swooped on the apartment last Friday and overran it after a 90-minute gun-battle with the gang, the sources were quoted as saying. They said 10 people were killed or wounded and arrested.

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Visit to SFRY

AL-BA'TH Previews Visit

JN290825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0439 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the significance of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Belgrade, *AL-BA'TH* says: Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Party and president of the Republic, begins his visit to Yugoslavia amid significant regional and international developments and circumstances. Observers in all political and information circles are showing great interest in this visit. On the regional level, Syria is facing a serious threats from the imperialist-Zionist alliance, which recently seemed to be preparing a military strike against our country to prevent it from completing its strategic buildup and to undermine its growing role in leading Arab liberation action, as Zionist sources say.

The paper adds: On the Arab and international levels, the region recently witnessed a flagrant U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya that constituted a serious precedent in international politics and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter. This means that Syria must find an appropriate formula to confront aggression against it and the policy it represents in progressive Arab circles. The friendly peoples in the socialist camp and the nonaligned states are the framework from which Syria begins its moves and activities to broaden the front of friends and allies. The friendly socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR have proven in all tests their support for us and our legitimate rights to liberation and reconstruction. The nonaligned states, headed by friendly Yugoslavia, have always backed our stands and understood our legitimate struggle against hegemony, expansion, and aggression.

AL-BA'TH concludes: During his current visit to Yugoslavia, leader Al-Asad carries with him the steadfast Arab stand; namely, Arab readiness to confront aggression. During this historic visit, the president will, in addition to deepening the ties of friendship and cooperation with Yugoslavia, explain all issues that concern both countries and further develop the ties of friendship and understanding.

Yugoslav Coverage

For Yugoslav coverage of the visit to the SFRY of President Hafiz al-Asad, including his meetings with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, see the Yugoslavia section of the 29 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Bajbuj New WPC Vice Chairman; Bilal Delivers Speech

JN280653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia — The conference of the World Peace Council [WPC] concluded its work in Sofia last night. Romesh Chandra was reelected chairman of the council. Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, [member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria], was elected vice chairman. Moreover, Dr Muhsin Bilal, Murad al-Quwadli, and 'Atiyah al-Judah were elected members in the WPC Presidium.

Comrade Dr Muhsin Bilal delivered Syria's speech before the WPC General Assembly. In this speech, he spoke about the serious situation threatening world peace, saying the United States is further aggravating this situation by transferring the nuclear danger to outer space despite world denunciation of this policy. He said that the aggression against Libya is a prelude to a wider aggression against our Arab region, and our Syrian homeland in particular. He noted that the United States and Israel are massing their military forces, making terrorist threats, and exerting economic pressure.

Dr Bilal added: We are determined to liberate the occupied Arab territory and to give all support to the Palestinian Arab people in their effort to regain their legitimate rights of return and self-determination. We will continue to resist the capitulatory Camp David policy. Our objective is to achieve just, comprehensive peace in the region. Dr Bilal also affirmed Syria's continued support for the Lebanese people in their struggle to expel the Israeli occupiers from all of their territory and to achieve national accord. Dr Bilal said: On this occasion, we announce our support for the peace program proposed by the USSR and call on the United States to listen to the voice of reason and to respond to the wishes of the people.

The WPC also issued a special statement in which it denounced the United States' acts of terrorism against Libya. The statement called for the withdrawal of the 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean. The statement also called for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and condemned imperialist threats, provocations, and hostile plans against Syria.

Security Forces Capture Abu Musa Terrorist Squad

TA291317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The terrorist squad whose members are suspected of having shot two people dead and of trying to kill another two in East Jerusalem has been captured. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the security forces and the Jerusalem police caught the men who belong to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] faction of Fatah. They are suspected of murdering Zehava Ben-'Ovadya in her office near the Damascus Gate approximately 3 weeks ago, and of killing tourist Paul Appleby near the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem 2 days ago. They are also suspected of wounding a U.S. tourist in the Old City more than 6 weeks ago, and another German tourist on Via Dolorosa in the Old City 2 weeks ago. A Jerusalem court has issued a decree declaring a blackout on all further information.

Husayn 'Angry' Over Peres Remarks on Contacts

TA290548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn is angry about remarks by Prime Minister Peres about secret contacts between Jordan and Israel. The Voice of Israel's political reporter says Husayn's aides have expressed this to the Prime Minister's Office. Husayn is said to feel the statements by Peres damage his position before the Arab summit scheduled for this weekend and also Husayn says there is no substance to the remarks.

Peres 'Satisfaction' With Al-Asad Remarks on Peace

TA282105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister has expressed satisfaction with the Syrian president's remarks yesterday that it is possible to reach Middle East peace through an international conference under the aegis of the Soviet Union and the United States. However, in Mr Peres' opinion, even if this is the first sign of Syria's readiness to make peace, the process will be a long one. Israel, he added, is prepared to discuss peace at once and without preconditions, but he believes this will not happen soon.

This is reported by an ITIM reporter. The prime minister was speaking to correspondents at the inauguration of the Eshkol Park in the western Negev. He refused to comment on the possibility of resumption of diplomatic relations with Eastern bloc countries. He believes it is preferable to let the process develop at its own pace, assess the results, and only then comment.

Further Peres Reaction

TA290840 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr pp 1,2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpt] "If Syrian President al-Asad wants an international conference of one sort or another, let him start talking peace. So far he has not talked about peace with Israel at all," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterday in reaction to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's declaration the previous day that he supports the convening of an international conference headed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The prime minister, who toured the south of Israel yesterday, said: "Al-Asad is talking about an international conference and we are prepared to talk about peace without preconditions."

Referring to the possibility of Israel's relations with the Soviet Union being resumed in the wake of the rapprochement with Poland, the prime minister said: "We will let matters develop and then comment on them."

In reply to a question by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent as to whether there has been any progress in the Tabah talks, the prime minister said: "We expect a delegation from Egypt to come to Israel to continue the Tabah negotiations."

Syrian Deserters Attempt Attack on Northern Kibbutz

TA282005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The report on an aborted attempt by three soldiers who deserted the Syrian Army to attack Kibbutz Manara on the Lebanese border was cleared by the censor this evening. The three were recruited by Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah Organization and have planned to take hostages and even capture the French ambassador to Israel.

The three Syrians were captured 3 weeks ago in the Lebanese village of Mays al-Jabal, where they took several hostages and held them in a building.

Firing Incidents With Syria on Golan Heights Denied

TA280852 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Report from Canada by Gil'ad Dotan]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Canada reports that *THE TORONTO STAR* yesterday carried a story about local firing incidents on the Golan Heights which have been occurring at a very high frequency in the past few weeks, noting that Israel is making every possible effort to prevent these incidents from turning into another round of war with Syria.

Replying to a question, the IDF spokesman noted that there have been no firing incidents on the Golan Heights and that activities in the area are absolutely routine.

'Sources' Deny Israeli Agents Arrested in Syria

TA290629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Israeli sources last night categorically denied a report that Syria had arrested a gang of Israel Mosad agents reputed to have carried out the recent spate of bombings in Syria.

The United Arab Emirates daily *AL-ITTIHAD* reported yesterday that the 10 members of the gang were killed, or wounded and arrested, after Syrian authorities foiled an attempt by two other gang members to bomb two targets in Damascus last week. The two were arrested while trying to plant bombs at a hospital and student housing complex in the capital, the paper quoted Syrian security sources as saying.

They told security forces where to find members of the gang responsible for a string of bombings the previous week, who were hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, it said.

Security forces raided the apartment last Friday and overcame the gang after a 90-minute gun-battle, the sources were quoted as saying.

AL-ITTIHAD recently has published several red herring reports that later proved untrue.

Last week three bombs exploded in the Syrian port of Tartus killing one person. Ten days earlier some 150 people were killed or wounded by bombs planted aboard military transport buses in Syria.

Peres: France Hints of Possible Reactor Sale to Iraq
TA290530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] France might sell a nuclear reactor to Iraq. Our political correspondent reports that Jacques Chirac hinted at this during his talk with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Chirac said that the Iraqis had already approached the Soviet Union with a request to purchase a nuclear reactor for the production of electricity, and therefore it is preferable that another source supply them with the reactor. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that one cannot compare supplying a reactor to Israel to supplying one to Iraq because were Israel to purchase a reactor from France it would serve to produce energy only under the appropriate superivision, while the Iraqi reactor would produce problems, not energy.

Shamir, Norwegian Official Discuss UNIFIL
TA271840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Norway's deputy foreign minister says his government is satisfied with the arrangements made by Israel to reduce friction between the IDF and UN troops in Lebanon, but differences over Norway's demand that the UN forces be deployed down to the border with Israel remain. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the visiting deputy foreign minister that the Norwegian position was unacceptable to Israel because UNIFIL was not capable of combatting terror. During their talk Shamir also accused West European countries of hampering America's campaign against international terrorism.

Authorities Deport Arab Editor to Jordan
TA281310 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 April 86 p 1

[Report by "special" *AL-QUDS* correspondent]

[Text] Gaza — Yesterday the authorities deported detainee editor Zaki Muhammad Abu Staytah, a 32-year-old resident of the Jabalyah refugee camp, to Jordan, via the 'Arava Valley.

It is to be noted that the regional commander had issued Abu Staytah's deportation order on 8 October 1985, but no action was taken until Abu Staytah withdrew the appeal against the deportation order which he had presented to the Supreme Court on 15 April 1986.

Egypt Lowers Price of Crude Oil Sales
TA281117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt has lowered the price of crude oil it sells to Israel by over 20 percent. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports Egypt is now selling Israel light fuel at $10.75 a barrel. Our correspondent notes that Israel buys 25 percent of the fuel it consumes from Egypt.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has said that the reduction in oil prices will enable a further cut in the retail price of fuel.

HA'ARETZ on Reasons for Iran Arms Sales Blowup
TA281355 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "Arms to Iran: The Smoke and The Fire"]

[Text] It is doubtful that the official announcements issued by the Foreign and Defense Ministries, and the speedy investigation conducted by the director general of the Defense Ministry which showed that "Israel is not involved in the affair of the arrest of Reserves Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am," will prevent the political damage Israel is bound to suffer following the uncovery of the arms-smuggling ring to Iran.

Also, Bar'am's blunt reaction from his prison in Bermuda will not make it easier for Israel to explain the situation. Bar'am threatened that Israel had better see to getting him out of prison, "or else I would rather stand trial in the United States and tell all." According to him, the Israeli defense establishment had known about the group of arms dealers for which he had worked as a consultant. As he claims, part of the arms designed for Iran were supposed to have come from Israel. Bar'am also has a permit signed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin allowing him to engage in "activities involving military knowhow or combat equipment."

Against its best interests, Israel must now prove to the U.S. Administration that it has nothing to do with the Iranian arms deal whatsoever. In the past there had been another occasion in which the government tried to cover up an arms deal it had carried out. Upon the outbreak of the Falklands war, Israel was

portrayed, particularly in the European press, as the "bad guy" selling arms to Argentina in order to fight Britain. The foreign minister was forced to lie and say that Israel had not sold any arms to Argentina. However, when additional details about the arms deals with Argentina cropped up, the foreign minister said that we would stop selling them. It seems though that in actual fact Israel went on selling arms to Argentina.

The involvement of a senior reserves officer in arms deals designed to help out a regime operating under the slogan of "victory over Iraq is a step on the way to liberating Jerusalem" should not surprise anybody. The Israel Government had been doing good business with Iran, but the downfall of the shah brought the arms deals to an abrupt end (in 1977 Israel sold some $200 million worth of weapons to Iran). Based on foreign publications quoted in his book about Israel's arms exports, Professor Aharon Kleiman estimates that the Persian Gulf war and the severance of arms supplies from the West led to the renewal of the contacts with Israel.

The Israeli Government has good reasons to deliver arms to Iran. In addition to the evident financial profit, Israel very much wants the "Gulf war," which has been keeping the Iraqi Army busy, to continue since this reduces the threat posed by the "eastern front." According to the Israeli concept, Iran is strategically important on two counts: In the global context, as a buffer against Soviet expansion to the southwest, expansion which would turn the Gulf area into a Soviet zone of influence; and in the context of the Arab world, due to the fact that Iran's military power does not only pose a threat to Iraq but also to other Arab countries. Therefore, as far as Israel is concerned, a distinction between Iran's geographical location and its regime is largely justified.

The world press has reported on various arms deals with Iran. According to one such report, it seems that the deals with Khomeyni's Iran began as early as October 1980, on the second month of the fighting with Iraq. In its issue of 25 July 1983 *TIME* magazine reported that Begin's government had at that time agreed to sell Iran tires for its Phantom aircraft worth several hundred thousand dollars. In July 1981 a mysterious airplane loaded with weapons crashed in the Soviet Union. Rumor had it that Israeli weapons on their way to Iran were involved. According to a report by a Swedish institute, in the course of 1981 Israel sold Iran weapons including overhauled aircraft engines, spare parts for M-48 tanks, and large quantities of ammunition. On 9 March 1982, Leslie Gelb wrote in *THE HERALD TRIBUNE* that according to documents in his possession Israel had in the previous 18 months sold about half the weapons arriving in Iran.

a visit to the United States, Ari'el Sharon told his audience in a synagogue in Connecticut that Israel was selling weapons to Iran. This attempt by Sharon to score points in the political arena did not take into account the feelings of his U.S. hosts. It emerged that Israel had continued to sell weapons to Khomeyni even during the time when Iranian revolutionary guards were holding the Americans captured at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran hostage.

In the wake of Sharon's remarks in the United States, the spokesman of the prime minister at the time, Yitzhaq Shamir, announced that "Israel is not selling weapons to Iran these days." The emphasis placed on the words "these days" was not lost on experienced observers.

Consequently, the Iranian feats of Reserves Brig Gen Bar'am leave the "Israeli connection" in doubt even if there is no official connection between it and the defense establishment.

Decision-makers on Israeli arms sales constitute a small and homogeneous group with a clear and distinct outlook. They have basically embraced the pragmatic approach set by David Ben-Gurion that, being a small country, it is in Israel's interest to keep normal relations with the maximum number of countries and that those relations should not take into consideration the nature of their regimes. These decision-makers are unanimous in their acceptance that arms sales and morality are not always compatible.

In this context, one may rely on foreign publications according to which Israel has developed vast relations, largely based on arms sales, with the "club of ostracized countries": South Africa, Taiwan, Chile, the military Argentina, Zaire and, of course, Khomeyni's Iran. Bar'am's deals do not deviate from the norms set out by the defense establishment but rather fit in very well with them.

Of course, the most interesting question in the "Bar'am affair" is: Who were the Americans who were interested in making it public at precisely this time? After all, the U.S. Administration is not interested in a devastating Iranian victory which might open the way to the menace of a communist takeover either.

According to foreign publications, the United States has more than once in the past used Israel's services as an arms supplier to achieve its objectives in various parts of the world. It should be said that Israel usually gave in willingly and sold weapons to various parts of the world where the United States did not want its name mentioned. There were also instances in which the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to use the Israeli arms deals to embarrass its government.

It seems that the "Bar'am affair" also blew up because various elements in the U.S. Administration wanted to embarrass Israel. It is still too early to mention these elements by name, but the timing may be related to the approval of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Bar'am and his friends were detained only one day before the foreign relations committees of both houses of Congress were scheduled to vote on the Saudi arms deal. It may be that somebody wanted to hint to the members of Congress that while they are trying to defend Israel's security interests, the latter is busy selling arms (mostly U.S.-made) to the big enemy of the Western democracies and to the country considered one of the main patrons of international terrorism.

ALGERIA

FRG's Genscher Arrives for 24-Hour Visit 28 April

LD281242 Algiers APS in English 1140 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — The foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher arrived Sunday afternoon here for a 24 hour-visit. In a statement to the press, Genscher said that his visit comes within the scope of the periodical political consultations between Algeria and the Federal Republic of Germany. It will also be an opportunity to examine the relations between the FRG and the Arab countries, Genscher precised.

Received by Bendjedid

LD281757 Algiers APS in English 1535 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general audienced on Monday here Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign affairs minister of the Federal Republic of Germany who is at the present time on an official visit in Algiera.

Ibrahimi Hosts Political Talks

LD281955 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 APR 86

[Text] Algiers, 28 Apr (APS) — Algerian-West German political talks started at the Villa Mustafa Rais this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, on the Algerian side, and of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, on the German side.

The talks covered the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean Sea, and each side informed the other of his country's attitude to this issue.

This exchange of views is of special importance in view of the fact that it is being held on the eve of the emergency Arab summit and of the summit of the seven industrialized countries in Tokyo.

The two ministers also reviewed relations between Europe and the Arab world, as well as the repercussions of the measures and the standpoints which have recently been taken by the EEC on these relations [word indistinct] the escalation of tension in the Mediterranean Sea.

Arab Maghreb Parties Meet in Algiers 28 Apr

LD281519 Algiers APS in English 1152 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — An imposing meeting was held yesterday here on the occasion of the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier conference which laid the foundations of the edification of a united Arab Maghreb. In their addresses to the meeting the heads of the four Maghreb parties affirmed their willingness to build a united and prosperous Arab Maghreb to meet the deep and longstanding aspirations of the peoples of the region.

Opening the meeting Mr Messaadia welcomed the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations: "The brothers we are welcoming today amidst us were our comrades in arms who are here today to reassert their willingness to achieve the historic project of the unification of the Maghreb," Mr Messaadia said.

"Without unity our development will remain uncertain. We should find appropriate means and the necessary courage to discuss different approaches of vital issues." The edification of a united Arab Maghreb is not less important than our attachment to sovereignty and independence. The head of the Permanent Secretariat stressed the need to go beyond mere wishes and overcome material, moral or whatever constraints to achieve the dream for which the peoples of the region sacrificed themselves.

The aggressions against Tunisia and Libya are breaches of morale and holy principles. Any attack on a Maghrebin country is considered as an aggression against Algeria and its people. Mr Messaadia said Algeria did not hesitate to express its readiness to shoulder its historic responsibilities, he concluded.

Taking the floor, the secretary general of the Istiqlal Party (Morocco) Mohamed Boucetta dwelt on the strong bonds uniting the Maghreb peoples, that is tongue religion, civilisation history, community of destiny and geographic situation. "All these factors are a sound basis for unification. Unfortunately it is not so for all peoples, Mr Boucetta said. "With will power we can overcome constraints and obstacles and resume dialogue for building a united Maghreb he added.

Mr Boucetta pointed to the dangers threatening the Arab-Islamic nation with the aim to stifle this civilisation. He further noted that rifts and differences are divisive factors that prevent Arab peoples from facing this critical situation, today's encounter is the genuine path to unification, he concluded.

The first secretary of the USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces) (Morocco) Abderahim Bouabid said for his part he was proud the commemoration of the Tangier conference takes place in Algeria, land of sacrifices independence, and miracles.

"The spirit of Tangier is still alive and will remain alive for ever and the best evidence is the Algiers encounter, Mr Bouabid declared. He voiced deep concern over the obstacles standing in the way of the aspiration of the Maghreb peoples after unity.

"It is high time to remove them and move ahead in confident steps to translate into action the Tangier decisions for the profit of the mounting generations.

The director of the Destourian Socialist Party, Hedi Bakkouche described for his part that the Algiers encounter as successful initiative that will shortly yield fruits.

Mr Bakkouche expressed satisfaction at the close economic social and cultural relations existing between Algeria and Tunisia under the treaty of concord and fraternity signed between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. This treaty is a model of cooperation, coordination and complementarity and is conducive to unity, Mr Bakkouche said. He further expressed hopes that Morocco joins in achieving cooperation facts show that com-

plementary cooperation between the Maghreb peoples is a must, he concluded.

Bendjedid Addresses Delegations

LD281525 Algiers APS in English 1327 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 28/04/86 (APS) — Receiving the delegations of the parties of the three Maghreb countries taking part in the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier conference, President Chadli Bendjedid set out practical actions to be taken with a view to achieving unity in the grand Arab Maghreb.

"The Arab Maghreb unity is a lofty ideal to the achievement of which we are committed moreover it is the aspiration of our peoples," the president said.

"The parties of our country play a pivotal role in strengthening this unity." We are witnessing an era of groupings. Our strength lies in our unity; only unity will enable us to buttress our independence, achieve progress and unity for our peoples and defend our vital interests, the head of state declared.

"We insist on the pressing need to establish permanent contacts and dialogue and work out a long term programme of works that doesn't obey to occasional events".

"The parties of our countries will thus be able to contribute in achieving the challenging task of the Maghreb edification and work toward the rapprochement of our peoples by removing hurdles likely to estrange them from each other".

In this respect, the head of state said, the Maghreb parties' actions will benefit our region, allay the fears of our peoples and funnel energies toward the edification of the Maghreb. Our action, the president concluded, should not be contingent upon occasional problems and the present objective difficulties. It is our duty to join hands to find suitable solutions through a constructive dialogue and sincere willingness. We are also duty bound to make of this historic commemoration the outset of a fruitful action that might fulfil the expectations of our peoples and serve our fundamental interests.

Brahimi Departs for Talks With Turkey's Ozal

LD281441 Algiers APS in English 1325 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara, 28/04/86 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi left Algiers this morning for an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart Turgut Ozal.

This visit will be an opportunity to boost and to strengthen the Algero-Turkish cooperation, which falls short of the two countries capacities, according to the Turkish official's opinion. Several agreements were signed during the past years between Turkey and Algeria, including an accord of cooperation in the field of tourism signed in 1980, and an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the creation of a joint commission in 1982.

LIBYA

Iran's Velayati Arrives in Tripoli, Issues Statement

LD281933 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister; and Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the delegation accompanying them, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati has declared anew the standing of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous resistance to the unsuccessful U.S.-Atlantic aggression. He told JANA that the vicious U.S. imperialist onslaught on the Great Jamahiriyah is contrary to all human norms and principles. He said that we in the Islamic Republic of Iran consider that the main reason driving the government of Reagan — the killer of children — to wage its barbarous raids against the Libyan Arab towns is the revolutionary stance which the Great Jamahiriyah insisted on adopting in all fields, and particularly the firm stances of the leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the face of all the U.S. imperialist plots and provocations against the peoples who are struggling for freedom. These are true revolutionary stances that disturb imperialism and Zionism.

In his statement to JANA he stressed that U.S. imperialism adopted false excuses to justify its barbarous aggression on Libya, explaining that these excuses were old weapons they used against the Great Jamahiriyah in a desperate attempt to harm its revolutionary choices. He added that the Iranian delegation accompanying him, which includes members from the Consultative Council, the Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Foreign Ministry, have come to the Jamahiriyah to declare again the complete and comprehensive cohesion and support of the Muslim Iranian people for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership against the U.S-Atlantic aggression. He said we stand beside our brothers and sisters in the Great Jamahiriyah and with them, in a united rank to bolster their revolutionary stand. He added: We declare that the Iranian people and its government are supporting loudly the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with the U.S.-Atlantic, barabaric aggression.

Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati declared that continued revolutionary action among the Great Jamahiriyah, Iran and Syria against U.S. imperialism and Zionism was the main reason that made the United States and the NATO countries, especially Britain, launch the barbaric aggression on Libya and persist with military threats to launch similar attacks on Syria. He said that U.S. imperialism and Zionism do not view with satisfaction the stands of the three countries, and accuse them of supporting what they call terrorism.

He said: Is it not the United States that supports organized state terrorism and direct intervention in peoples' freedom? He repeated: Was it not the United States that invaded Grenada, surrounded Nicaragua, is supporting the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist entity in South Africa, and has perpetrated the assault on the Great Jamahiriyah recently? He

exclaimed: Was it not the United States that was always supporting terrorism and every tyrant dictator standing in the face of revolution?

He concluded his statement by saying that the U.S. threats uttered by the child killer Reagan and his foreign minister Shultz, as well as the child killer Thatcher, against progressive revolutionary countries, especially Libya, Iran and Syria and the rest of the Islamic world, are nothing but empty statements that will reinvigorate the will of these people to continue their struggle for consolidating their freedom and continuing the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Received by People's Bureau Secretary

LD291213 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Apr (JANA) — In Tripoli this morning the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Iranian Minister of the Revolutionary Guards Corps Rafiqdust and members of their delegation

Reportage on Arab Summit Scheduled To Convene in Fes

'Hints' Al-Qadhdhafi May Not Attend

GF281405 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Apr (QNA) — Muhammad Sharif al-Din al-Fayturi, information and culture secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee has hinted at the possibility that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might not attend the emergency Arab summit scheduled to convene in the Moroccan city of Fes. He added that what is important is the convocation of the summit, not who will represent Libya. He said that it is not important that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally attends the summit.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he said that Libya has agreed to attend the summit without adhering to the agenda, and that this agreement stems from the need for the Arabs to meet to discuss their situations even without a prearranged agenda and to discuss the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Quoting a high-ranking Libyan official in Tripoli, the newspaper said that Libya's intention to join the Warsaw Pact is not a political step, but a decision to confront a superpower which possesses unbalanced capabilities with Libya. The source added that this decision allows Libya to be with allies which are capable of confronting the aggressive powers and enables it to wage this confrontation.

The source, which the paper did not mention by name, affirmed that his country's intention to join the Warsaw Pact does not contradict Libya's views, stances, and ideology, a matter which will stand against having allies which support Libya and will help to make it powerful.

Jallud Insists on Joint Reaction

LD291133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 29 (KUNA) — A senior Libyan official has expressed his country's insistence that the emergency Arab summit slated for next Saturday in Morocco should discuss a joint Arab reaction to the American aggression on Libya.

Libya's second man in command Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said in an interview with Lebanese daily *AL-SAFIR* published here Tuesday that the American raids have failed to force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to "amend or change its revolutionary line."

The raids have further failed in the attempt to assassinate Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and destroy the basic Libyan military structure, he added.

Jallud accused a number of Arab countries of "attempting to exploit the upcoming Arab summit to force the Jamahiriyah into making concessions.

These countries, which he did not name, are trying "to achieve politically what the Americans have failed to accomplish militarily by their barbaric raids."

Libya suffered 37 deaths and 93 wounded, mostly civilians as a result of the raids, Jallud said and warned that Libya's response to future attacks will be "more decisive and painful."

The paper quoted well informed Arab sources as saying that Libya has proposed to host the Arab summit in the city of Sabha since the conference is held over an issue mainly concerning Libya.

EEC Chairman Told Europe Shelters 'Hostile' Elements

LD281241 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned today the Dutch charge d'affaires, due to the fact that his country currently chairs the EEC, and told him that the European countries are giving shelter to the terrorist movements and elements which are hostile to Libya and the progressive Arab countries, and that they are providing them with protection, finance, and facilities to carry out their various activities.

The European countries are sheltering, organizing, and exporting terrorism, which these countries conceal under feeble justifications and motives. Yet, these countries do not hesitate to accuse others of practicing terrorism. If the European countries allow themselves to pursure such a course, then other countries have the right to do the same.

The Dutch charge d'affaires was also told that the Zionist enemy, the tool of official terrorism and with all of the mass extermination policies which it practiced in the past and still practices against the Palestinian people, has not prevented the EEC countries from establishing and bolstering relations and cooperation with it in various fields. Therefore, these countries should not be

surprised to encounter the extension of Palestinian resistance to wherever this enemy is found.

Western Claims of Attacks on Citizens 'Fabrication'

LD281458 Tripoli JANA in English 1458 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr (JANA) — Some Western news agencies have reported allegations saying that some Liberian citizens in the Jamahiriyah have been subjected to acts against their person [ashkhasihin]. This is a fabrication that comes within the campaign led by the United States and its partners against the Jamahiriyah, and an attempt to plant the seeds of discord among the peoples of the African continent, who have shown their standing with the Great Jamahiriyah in condemnation of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

AFP Reports Belgium To Expel Diplomats

AU281710 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Brussels, April 28 (AFP) — Seven Libyan diplomats are to be expelled from Brussels, half the diplomatic staff at the People's Bureau (embassy), the Belgian Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Two members of the administrative staff were also being expelled, the ministry said in a statement.

The decision follows the adoption of diplomatic sanctions against Libya by European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on April 21.

The expelled Libyan diplomats will have to leave Belgium before May 10, the statement said.

It added that the decision had been taken "jointly" by the three Benelux countries of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. Libya has no diplomatic representation at The Hague or Luxembourg.

The decision meant that the number of Libyan diplomats in Benelux countries was being reduced to the number of diplomats Benelux had in Tripoli, four from Belgium and three from the Netherlands.

The remaining Libyan diplomats and administrative staff as well as members of their families would be restricted to the Brussels region with advance permission required for trips to other parts of Belgium, to the Netherlands and to Luxembourg. All Libyan requests for visas to visit Benelux countries would in future be subjected to close scrutiny, the statement concluded.

Further on Condemnations of U.S. Aggression

Syria's Al-Asad to Soviet TV

LD282001 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, Shaban 18, Apr 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, has reiterated condemnation of U.S. aggressive schemes that are directed at the Arab people.

In his comments to Soviet television yesterday afternoon, Al-Asad said that U.S. had no right to launch an aggression against other countries and people simply to both satisfy its own aims and carry out its terrorist schemes in this region allegedly for combatting terrorism.

He has also stressed that U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy aim by such aggression at extending their hegemony in the region reaffirming that there is no choice left for us save to stand tall in the face of this hostile policy.

He mas made it clear that victory will be achieved by the peoples bolstering their just causes and their desire to safeguard its life, interests and aspirations.

He has stressed that U.S. makes every endeavor to make the international situation tense, threatening peace and security through both its aggressive military policy and its treacherous, barbarous aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Cuban Envoy on 'Barbaric Crime'

LD282019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1443 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Apr, JANA — The Cuban ambassador to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah reaffirmed the stance of his country — government, people and party — with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation to the barbaric U.S. imperialist aggression.

In a statement today in Tripoli, he said that the Cuban people and government have strongly condemned and denounced the failed aggression on the friendly people of the Jamahiriyah and followed with pride the Libyan Arab people's heroic brave resistance to this failed barbaric aggression. He stressed that Cuba was prepared to use all its capabilities and participate effectively and decisively with the Libyan Arab people in this heroic confrontation with U.S. imperialists.

The Cuban ambassador said in his statement that the unjust U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah constituted the greatest barbaric crime in modern history when the terrorist Reagan's planes killed children, elderly and women and bombed residential areas whose inhabitants have done no wrong except declare their challenge [word indistinct] of imperialism and attempts to impose domination and dependence.

The Cuban ambassador strongly condemned the policy of state terrorism practiced by the government of the child killer Reagan. The U.S. official plans and statements which the American boast about and which are aimed at the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — the symbol of defiance and confrontation with imperialist and Zionism — are regarded as a serious precedent in international laws and norms. The ambassador pointed out that the U.S. raids were aimed at leader Al-Qadhdhafi's house in an attempt to harm him.

The Cuban ambassador said that these terrorist plans are considered the first in history not been previously recorded, except in the law of the jungle that is practiced by the U.S. Government.

The Cuban ambassador to the great Jamahiriyah pointed out at the end of his statement that all Cuban media apparatus follow continuously and with great interest the news of the heroic resistance and brave confrontation of the Libyan Arab people with U.S imperialism and Zionists who try to impose their expansionism and domination over the Arab region.

Greece's Papandreou on EEC Measures

LD260957 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Athens, Shaban 16, April 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece reaffirmed his country's open denounciation of the U.S.-NATO failed, barbarous raids on Libya.

Papandreou told the Greek Parliament that the latest American military operation against the friendly Libyan Arab people, using feeble excuses and evidence, is considered as a blow to international law and conducts.

He addressed the Parliament saying: How did the international community treat the Arab people with regards to the Palestinian issue and the indisputable Palestinians' rights?

He said that Greece has registered strong reservations and opposed the measures the EEC endorsed against Great Jamahiriyah because EEC states and the U.S. did not introduce a single evidence accusing Libya with the charge of what they called 'terrorism'. He called on the members of Parliament to necessarily differentiate between terrorism and national liberation struggle or defending freedom's causes and stepping out of the circle of imperialist domination.

Papandreou confirmed that his country struggles for peace and nuclear disarmament. He said that this was the core of the Greek Government's policy. He pointed out that the search for peace and struggle for it is an indisputable right and no man on earth can dispute that.

Bulgaria 'Repulses' Power Mania

LD281035 Tripoli JANA in English 1003 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, Shaban 18, April 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Bulgaria has reiterated its supportive stand alongside the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in encountering [word indistinct] barbaric aggression.

On receiving the members of the Libyan Arab delegation participating in the sessions of World Peace Council, the Bulgarian foreign minister has said that his country stresses the bilateral cooperation within the framework of friendship and cooperation, adding that Bulgaria reaffirms its support to Great Al-Jamahiriyah while repulsing valiantly the irresponsible power mania.

He, furthermore, has said that the party and government in Bulgaria have clearly announced the supportive stand backing the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership.

He, in the meantime, sent his best wishes and greetings of the Bulgarian president, Todor Zhivkov, to the leader of the revolution.

Italy's Defense Minister on Stand Toward Aggression

LD251705 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 25 Apr 86

["Italian Defense Minister Reveals his Country's Opposition to U.S. Aggression" — JANA headline]

[Text] Rome, Sha'ban 15, April 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian defence minister, Giovanni Spadolini, stated that his country did not stand with us [as received] in the cowardly military air attack on Libya, giving reasons for this attitude to humanitarian and political considerations.

He added that they knew that there was a wick close to his country capable to be lit and create danger. He stressed that Libya was particularly capable of affecting the Mediterranean Sea region.

MOROCCO

French Minister's Press Conference Summarizes Talks

LD262343 Paris Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The situation in the Mediterranean was at the center of the first talks between Minister of External Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond and his Moroccan counterpart, Abdellatif Filali. Jean-Bernard Raimond spoke about his talks during a press conference this evening attended by our correspondent [name indistinct]:

Reiterating what was contained in the general policy statement made by the prime minister at the French National Assembly, Jean-Bernard Raimond stressed the importance of France's ties with the countries of the Maghreb. On the subject of bilateral problems and the immigration issue, which were widely discussed during these talks, the French minister said that an agreement on social problems will be signed in Paris 5-6 May. Regarding the introduction of visas, he confirmed that the practical arrangements have not yet been decided, but that the control system will be studied in the coming weeks.

The Mediterranean region after the U.S. raid on Libya must also have been fully discussed. Jean-Bernard Raimond said he had talked about this with [words indistinct] with Mr Filali and he is expected to do this shortly with his Algerian counterpart. As for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, the minister said the European states would have agreed on security measures to combat terrorism and they would work with Arab states. To this end, an information commission will visit all the Arab countries to explain the European position.

The final topic covered with the press was the Sahara conflict. The French Foreign minister said his country is committed to stability and peace in the Maghreb.

SUDAN

Al-Dhahab Rejects Supreme Council Chairman Post

GF281147 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* an official of the Ummah Party said that Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab has turned down the post of chairman of the Supreme Council of State. All Sudanese political forces are unanimous that Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab should assume the post of chairman of the Supreme State Council.

In his letter of regret to Ummah Party leader Sadiq al-Mahdi, Siwar al-Dhahab indicated that he wants to prove to the world that there are many political leaders in Sudan who are capable of leading the country during the coming stage.

SPLA/SPLM Meets Al-Ummah, Other Delegations

EA252030 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA has told Radio SPLA special correspondent that the SPLM/SPLA and the Ummah Party and the Alliance for National Salvation [ANS] delegation met last night in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. Our special correspondent went on to quote the SPLM/SPLA spokesman that it was not ready to disclose the subject of discussion between the SPLM/SPLA and the Ummah Party and the ANS delegation.

The SPLM/SPLA spokesman told Radio SPLA that the discussions between the two delegations were being conducted in a friendly atmosphere. We in the SPLM/SPLA approach dialogue discussions with any political force with an open mind. However, all we aim at must be (?actions and views) within the context of the movement's principles and objectives which guide us, regardless of the attitudes of others towards them, the spokesman said.

In a related development the spokesman disclosed that the movement was ready to meet at any level with representatives of both the Ummah Party with which it is currently having talks, the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] or, indeed, with any other party interested in having discussions with tthe SPLM/SPLA. The spokesman stressed in particular both the willingness and the readiness of the SPLM/SPLA to meet representatives of the DUP, which has expressed its desire to talk to the movement.

Speaking on the level at which such talks could be held, the spokesman said that views could be exchanged at any time between the SPLA representatives and those of any other party wishing to do so. He, however, added that if the leadership of the Ummah, the DUP, or any other political party desires to have contact with the SPLA, then the movement's leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, would be ready to meet the leaderships of those parties in person. The spokesman went on to say that bilateral discussions between the SPLA on one hand and the Ummah or the DUP on the other do not and will not contradict the Koka Dam Declaration signed last March between SPLM/SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation. The movement, the spokesman concluded, would strive to conduct any discussions within the context of the Koka Dam declaration, which, he said, the SPLM/SPLA respected and expected its signatories to proceed with implementation of its provisions.

SPLA/SPLM Press Statement Issued

EA282051 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Apr 86

[SPLA-SPLM "press statement" on visit to Addis Ababa of Al-Ummah Party delegation; read by (first names indistinct) Benjamin]

[Text] An Ummah Party delegation arrived in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, led by Mr Idris al-Banna and consisting of Dr 'Ali Baghdadi; [words indistinct] Muhammad 'Ali, member of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland. This delegation held talks with the SPLM-SPLA led by major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the High Command of the SPLA, deputy chief of staff of the SPLA; Maj Alfred Lado Gore; Maj Deng (Aluor Kual); Captain Atem Yak Atem; Comrade Muhammad Harun Kafi; Dr Peter Adok [third name indistinct].

The SPLM is committed to its national responsibility inasmuch as it [words indistinct] meeting with the Al-Ummah Party delegation that came to meet the SPLM-SPLA with a verbal message from the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The message stressed the following principal points:

a. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to reach an agreement with the SPLM-SPLA on constitutional and administrative measures as well as security [passage indistinct]. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to know the possibility of participation by the SPLM-SPLA in the forthcoming government at the national and regional levels. [passage indistinct]

b. The Al-Ummah Party wishes to know and ascertain the possibility of a personal meeting between the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and the leader of the SPLM-SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior.

The SPLM-SPLA hails the generous initiative of the Al-Ummah Party in contacting the SPLM-SPLA prior to the formation of the new government in Khartoum. The SPLM-SPLA is in principle highly committed to the decisions of the Koka Dam conference [of mid-March 1986], attended by representatives of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland, which included members of the Al-Ummah Party.

The SPLM-SPLA considers the implementation of the Koka Dam declaration [words indistinct] as well as the security measures as the only means of creating the correct atmosphere for the convening of the joint national constitutional conference next June. It is the responsibility of the Al-Ummah Party as it is the responsibility of any other political party that wishes to take over the reins of government in the country to implement the res-

olutions adopted at the Koka Dam conference [words indistinct] and national (?interests).

The SPLM-SPLA wishes to announce to the Sudanese people that it is not prepared to participate in nor will it recognize in advance a government that comes to power as a result of the partial elections held recently in the country by the Transitional Military Council. For this reason the SPLM-SPLA is highly enthusiastic about a meeting of the joint committee [to be held] on 7 June, in line with the Koka Dam meeting. [Press statement ends here; following three paragraphs are Radio SPLA's comment]

Meanwhile, Radio SPLA has learned on the basis of statements made by the official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA that Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA, chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, does not object in principle to a meeting with the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, to exchange views on Sudan's problems.

However, the SPLM-SPLA spokesman refused to define the framework within which such a meeting might be held. It is understood that the SPLM-SPLA delegation has ended its talks with the Al-Ummah Party delegation.

Dear listeners, you have just heard a press statement issued by SPLM-SPLA on the visit of the Al-Ummah Party delegation.

Participation in Summit Announced by Morocco Envoy

JN271552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan has agreed to participate in the emergency Arab summit scheduled to be held in the Moroccan city of Fes at the beginning of next week to discuss Arab issues following the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This was announced by His Majesty King Hassan II's envoy Ahmed Besouda after his meeting with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman-designate, this afternoon.

Bensouda, who conveyed a message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on Sudan's participation in the summit, said that any Arab head of state can add any topic he deems appropriate to the original agenda of Arab issues.

SPLA Spokesman on Statement Asking for Negotiations

EA251640 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Special" commentary by an official SPLA/SPLM spokesman on the statement delivered to Radio Omdurman by Major General Fabian Agang Long on 20 April 1986]

[Excerpts] In his statement, General Agang Long said that if Colonel Dr John Garang refuses to talk with the Transitional Military Council because of assumptions that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] is a part of the May regime, then he should be ready now to negotiate with the new government that will take over from the TMC after a week from now. If Dr John Garang again refuses to talk with the new government, then the only option will be a military solution. Gen Agang Long added that the rural areas in Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal which are under SPLA control are facing lots of differences because of the failure of SPLA to establish any administration to govern them.

Maj Gen Fabian Agang Long and the entire Sudanese public must always bear in mind one thing and that is that the SPLA-SPLM leader, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, has never refused to talk to the Khartoum government since the war broke out in 1983. Gen Agang Long should be asked to explain to the Sudanese people what sort of administration he wants. His statement is nothing but only an attempt to beg the sympathy of the coming government so that he gets a post since he is going on a pension after a week. General Taj al-Din Abdullah, the deputy chairman of the TMC, is to become the commander in chief of the Sudanese Army on 24 April 1986. This shows the color of the forthcoming government and that does not affect the war in the Sudan. The TMC can also come in civilian clothes and the struggle will still continue.

In the so-called Army Forces Program, Radio Omdurman announced that the Sudanese Army in Pibor District and by the help of Chief (Ismail Konyi's) militia, managed to destroy a complete SPLA battalion and pursued them to Pachala where they also dispersed SPLA forces and brought under control in the whole area. This is a cheap propaganda because the SPLA does not have forces in Pibor area. The TMC is encouraging the Murle tribesmen through (Ismail Konyi) to fight the SPLA but this will not happen. SPLA is here to liberate the oppressed masses such as Murle. No Murle tribesman has gone to Pachala to fight against SPLA. The fact is that Pachala Town fell into the hands of SPLA forces on 19 April 1986 at 12:30 midday. If the TMC claims that it controls Pachala, then the SPLA/SPLM invite foreign journalists to visit Pachala so that they can witness the truth by themselves.

Radio Omdurman mentioned also that their forces in Bor had destroyed an SPLA camp, 35 miles away from Bor, without identifying the direction and that the SPLA forces after that defeat split into tribal groups and fighting broke out between Dinkas and Latukas. This is also another cheap propaganda, because the Sudanese Army personnel in Bor garrison are using their trenches as toilets. If they cannot come out of their trenches for that important purpose, then how can they come out to hunt for SPLA forces up to 35 miles [away]?

Message to Garang Said To Call for Cease-Fire

JN281504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — A responsible source in the Al-Ummah National Party has told SUNA that the message Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, sent yesterday to John Garang calls for a cease-fire until a constitutional conference is convened, the movement participates in the conference, and until it reaches an understanding with the new government.

The source said there are reports that John Garang has responded, pointing out that the party delegation which was to

hold a dialogue with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement is continuing its contacts. It is expected to return within 2 days after completing the dialogue on the content of the message.

Reportage on Rebel Forces' Combat Operations

Bridge Destroyed, Town Isolated

LD252029 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Further details of the raid carried out by SPLA forces of Fire and (Tingli) Battalion on (Kiyala) 25 miles away from Torit have come in. Our correspondent in the area now says that (Kiyala) has been captured from government soldiers following the raid, the purpose of which was to enable SPLA engineering unit to blow up the vitally strategic (Hos) bridge between (Kiyala) and Torit. The correspondent said that (?half the) bridge itself has now been completely demolished and Torit effectively cut off as a result from most other towns in eastern Equatoria, including Kapweta. The destruction of (Hos) bridge was the work of the demolition team consisting of Corporal (Philip Otor), Private (Philip Alfonzo) and Private (Peter Obour). The correspondent said that the intense raid which led to the seizure of (Kiyala) by SPLA troops forced all the surviving government soldiers to flee to Torit.

'Unspecified' Number of Enemy Killed

EA252020 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Radio SPLA correspondent in the northwestern part of Upper Nile administrative area said that two APC's were destroyed recently by land mines set in place by engineering units of SPLA's Hadid [Steel] Battalion. According to the correspondent, an unspecified number of enemy soldiers, including a lieutenant and a sergeant, were killed when an APC hit a land mine near the army garrison at (Pariyang) and another detonated a similar mine between (Pariyang) and (Lake Jau).

TUNISIA

'Partial Government Reshuffle' Announced

LD281346 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session with Mohamed Mzali, in the palace of the Republic in Cathage, this morning. The session was attended by Mansour Skhiri, the minister director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

After the session, Mohamed Mzali made the following statement.

"His excellency the president of the Republic has decided on a partial government reshuffle by appointing Zine Labidine Ben Ali minister of interior, Rachid Sfar as minister of finance and economy, Salah Ben Mbarka as minister of energy and mines, and Slaheddine Ben Mbarek as minister of industry and trade.

With regard to the inherent functions of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, it covers the current inherent functions of the Ministry of Finance in addition to what concerns the policy of prices and their control.

KUNA Comments on Reshuffle

LD282125 Kuwait KUNA in English 1743 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, April 28 (KUNA) — Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali was monday stripped of his portfolio as interior minister in a minor ministerial reshuffle ordered by President Habib Bourguiba.

The Interior Ministry portfolio went to Minister of National Security Zine Labidine Ben Ali, who is a former army general.

Informed government sources told KUNA intentions by Bourguiba to deal in a tougher manner with the opposition has prompted this reshuffle.

Mzali has advocated dialogue with the opposition and opposed the detention of Socialist Democratic leader Ahmed al-Mestiri earlier this month.

Consolidation of Universities Announced

LD281407 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Abdelaziz Ben Dhia has made the following statement:

In order to underscore the directives of his excellency the president of the Republic with regard to returning the university to its basic function, that is, teaching; as a safeguard to the freedom of lectures, and of the right of every citizen to learning in an atmosphere of reassurance; and as an effort to eliminate the chaos that is caused by some extremist groups in some university establishments, his excellency has decided the following:

First, the establishment of three universities which are: the University of Tunis, the University of the Center, and the University of the South. The first one includes all the faculties, and the Institutes of Higher Education of Tunis, Bizerte, and Nabeul.

The second one, the University of the Center, includes the university establishments situated in Monastir, Sousse, and Kairouan. The University of the South will include the Institutes of Higher Education of Sfax, Gabes, and Gafsa.

Secondly, the appointment of three rectors at the head of these universities. His excellency the president decided to appoint Amor Chedli at the head of the University of Tunis.

Thirdly, encompassing all the establishments of higher education into the university, even those that do not now come under the

control of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, as an emphasis to the principle of comprehensiveness and to the provisions of coordination from the pedagogical point of view.

Fourth, the appointment of those in charge of the establishments of higher education in the institutes and faculties, to be directly made by the supervising authority.

Fifth, to strengthen the security aspects in order to protect the continuity of lectures in some establishments of higher education.

Paris Paper Comments on Mzali's Visit to France

PM281410 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Slah Maaoui dispatch: "Chirac: Full Support for Tunisia"]

[Text] Tunis — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's lightning visit to Paris last Friday and his talks with his French counterpart Jacques Chirac are regarded in the Tunisian capital as "a very important political event" for the future of Franco-Tunisian relations.

At all events Mr Mzali's visit had two aims: to establish initial contact with the leader of the new majority in French and to obtain assurances of France's support for Tunisia in face of the new Libyan threats. Official Tunisian circles consider that the two objectives were achieved "in a very noticeable way."

In addition to the particularly warm welcome given to the Tunisian prime minister at the Hotel Matignon, Tunis stresses Mr Chirac's public statements, describing Tunisia as a "fraternal country" to France and clearly illustrating the new French Government's desire to strengthen relations with Tunis and establish relations of confidence with the Tunisian leaders.

We also learned from a reliable Tunisian source that it is also significant that Mr Chirac assured the Tunisiah prime minister during their meeting that France stands resolutely "beside Tunisia and President Bourguiba and Mr Mzali in person." "I believe you are the best possible successor to President Bourguiba," Mr Chirac apparently told his guest. "Even the Americans Shultz and Vernon Walters share my conviction."

During the same meeting, Mr Mzali explained to Mr Chirac the new situation created in the Mediterranean following the American raids on Tripoli and informed him of the threats clearly made by the Libyan regime against Tunisia which is accused of having allowed U.S. aircraft to cross its air space for this purpose. In this connection, Mr Chirac assured his interlocutor of France's full support and informed him that he had already summoned the Libyan ambassador to Paris twice to warn him against any action against Tunisia.

We believe that to put into practice this firm intention by the New French majority to establish "preferential and exemplary relations" with Tunisia, Mr Chirac pledged to defend Tunisian positions toward the Common Market.

In the military sphere, according to a reliable source, France has already sent a ship and a plane equipped with radar to the eastern Mediterranean to monitor Libyan movements.

JANA Reports UK Embassy Evacuated After Bomb Threat

LD260818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0743 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 26 Apr (JANA) — The British Embassy in Tunis was evacuated yesterday following a telephone call about a bomb being planted in it.

The Tunisian police rushed to the embassy and began to search its building as soon as alarms rung inside the embassy. However, the police did not find anything.

ETHIOPIA

PDRY Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

EA282216 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Interior of Democratic Yemen Comrade Salih Munassar Al-Siyayli, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a working visit to Ethiopia. The Yemeni comrade was welcomed by alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and Minister of State and Public Security Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, and by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

Communist Groups Arrive for Trade Union Meeting

EA252132 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Trade union representatives of five socialist countries arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the third all-Ethiopia trade union meeting opening next week. They included comrades from the CSSR, the USSR, Romania, and Poland and Comrade Casimira Torres, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, who is representing the Cuban trade unions.

TANZANIA

ANC President Tambo Arrives for Talks With Nyerere

EA282213 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Musoma: The president of the South African Liberation Movement, ANC, Oliver Tambo, arrived in Musoma today for talks with the chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Mwalimu Nyerere, at his Butiama village residence. Tambo arrived in the country yesterday and was met by the ANC representative in Tanzania, Stanley Mabizela.

UGANDA

PANA: Uganda Freedom Army Declared Dissolved

EA282239 Dakar PANA in English 1136 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kampala, 28 April (UNA/PANA) — The Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), the military wing of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), has been dissolved.

According to *THE STAR* newspaper's Saturday edition, the minister of energy, Mr Andrew Kayiira, who had been the chairman of the UFA high command, announced the decision when he addressed soldiers of the defunct UFA at their barracks at Mubende 95 kms west of Kampala. Mr Kayiira's UFA, like President Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), started a guerrilla war against deposed President Obote's regime in 1981.

The paper quoted the minister as telling the soldiers that it would be "meaningless and quite stupid for anyone who actively participated in the struggle against dictators in Uganda to continue having different armies after the dictators have gone". He continued "I do not want anybody to continue saying, he is a soldier of UFA. You all now belong to the NRA. There can be only one commander-in-chief and that is now our president".

Mr Kayiira, however, said that all soldiers in the NRA must consider themselves still in the bush until the NRA high command settles all issues leading to the formation of a regular army, and makes plans for those who wish to leave the forces. The UFA is the first guerrilla group that entered an alliance with the defunct military council, to dissolve its army. The others, the Federal Democratic Army (FDA) and the Uganda National Rescue Forces (UNRF) have not made their positions clear yet, on the issue of dissolutions.

Museveni Addresses Kampala Victory Celebration Rally

EA281218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Yoweri Museveni at Kampala victory celebration rally in City Square, Kampala — live]

[Excerpts] Your lordships the bishops, members of council, ministers and citizens and dwellers of Kampala: I am very grateful [to you] for inviting me to come here and share with you your celebrations for the liberation of the country. When I got the invitation to come and talk to you, I was on a tour of Karamoja, Teso, Bugiso, and other districts in the east, because there are still a few problems there. But when I understood that the people of Kampala wanted me to take part in their celebrations, I had to jump some of the programs there and come here to talk to you [applause]. This was because I know the people of Kampala have suffered probably more than anybody else. This is because this city has been the very seat of all the bad governments of Uganda and while the drunkard may disturb the people in the bar where he is drinking, I think his wife gets more disturbance because she stays with him in the house (?until) [words indistinct] all these useless regimes of the past there is no doubt that the people of Kampala have suffered more, probably more than people in other parts of the country. Therefore you are right to celebrate your victory of the National Resistance Army [NRA] in this big way. I don't know how to estimate this crowd, whether it is 100,000 or 300,000, I cannot say, but it is definitely a very big crowd [applause] and that shows the emotions and I can see other people down there, I don't know whether they are part of this crowd or they have got their own business [laughter]. This shows you the pent up emotions of the people for so many years. I am very glad to be with you here to experience this occasion.

But you should know that you have not been alone in suffering. For instance, Karamoja, where I was 2 days ago, people have suffered a lot. The people of Karamoja have never known the government of Uganda. They just hear of governments and the people of Uganda on the other part, they have got an idea that the Karamoja people are trouble-makers. (?actually that) is not true. If you examine their case carefully, you find that it is the governments of Uganda which have been making trouble for the

Karamojong people. Until the Karamojong people gave up the governments of Uganda, they forgot all about them and they started looking after themselves. Now, when they started being (?harsh), then everybody started crying the Karamojong are causing trouble.

Actually it is the governments of Uganda which are still causing to (?trouble] the Karamojong. Example: In the sixties the Turkana people from Kenya managed to get some guns from Ethiopia, because these guns were being sold liberally in the market. The Turkana people managed to get some guns and would come and use these guns to raid the cattle of the Karamojong. Now, the Karamojong people reported all this to the government of those days. The government did nothing. The people of Karamoja were victims of the Turkana for so many years, for almost a decade, since 1960, for about a decade and half up to about 1976 or 1975. Then the Karamojong people gave up about expecting help from the government of Uganda and they started buying guns themselves. Fortunatley for them, in 1979 the regime of Idi Amin collapsed and it abandoned so many guns in the barracks of Moroto. So they get hold of the guns, armed themselves even better, and because of arming themselves, they were able to strike a deal with the Turkana this time, because the Turkana found it unprofitable to keep on attacking the Karamojong, so they struck a deal and they said why should we raid one another. After all we are equally armed now. Why don't we look for another target of raiding? And what was the other target? It was the Acholi, Lango, Teso and so on.

So, okay, we can say the Karamojong are raiding cattle, the Turkana are raiding cattle and they are disturbing that area, but in reality it is because of absence of government. There is no government. There has never been a government in Karamoja. So people have to provide their own means of looking after their own (?security). So, I have been to Karamoja. I talked to them. I talked to the people. I talked to the elders and I told them that this time there is a government and that there is no need for them to raid and that the government will look after their interests as well as the interest of all Ugandans in that area and they have listened and those who decide not to listen, we will punish them as usual. They came to raid Acholi. We punished them severely. They came to raid Lango. We punished them severely and they have been [word indistinct] (?off). They have promised me that they will settle down and start being law-abiding citizens providing that we will give them the security they need from all the other disturbers of the peace.

So, right now we have finished the actual fighting. We have defeated thoroughly all the remnants [applause] of the bad governments of the past because, mark you, this regime which is seated here was after the remnants of the bad governments of the past, because when you talk of Okello, what are you talking about? You are talking about KAR, the King's African Rifles of the British, because Okello and Amin were trained by the British. You are talking about the KAR, the Kings African Rifles of the British, you are talking about Obote, you are talking about Idi Amin, so all the total sum of the badness of all those governments is summarized in Okello [applause]. So, I can actually say that for the first time the people of Uganda have got their own government, because it is now our own government [applause]. It has no — it is not a shared government: it is shared by the political groups within Uganda, but it does not owe its origin to any other force other than the internal Ugandan forces. We were not brought here by the Tanzanians. We were not brought by the British. We were not brought by anybody. We were brought by ourselves, by our own efforts and our own wisdom. [applause] And that is why you find there is peace, because it is ourselves who decide (?who disturbs us) [words indistinct]. These fellows who are disturbing the peace here, we are not acting on their own behalf. You are asking on behalf of [words indistinct] which we do not know. We shall not act against our own [word indistinct] it is almost? We are the loosers and, therefore, we shall not disturb the peace. It is almost automatic. Therefore, now that we have grabbed power, now that we have grabbed power from the usurpers — they were usurpers who had grabbed power here, who were not entitled to be in power here, because they were not representing the interest of the population. I am not here talking about elections. You don't have to be elected to know that killing your mother is a bad thing. Whether you are elected or not, that is just common sense. So it means those fellows who were acting so violently against the interests of the people were not in many ways from the people.

So, when you are dealing with a nation, that, in our view, the correct side, get the very good people first and remain with the a very large of supply of not so good people. But, just again look again a second round, maybe there are people who are bad because they were misled by others. Maybe there are people who were bad at one time and they have given up being bad.

Obote failed to do that. That is why he made so many mistakes. He had this idea of [kwa rire], you know that UPC [Uganda People's Congress] everywhere and everybody. Everybody had to be UPC. If he was not a UPC, he was not a good person. And he persecuted people. He persecuted people in the civil service. He persecuted people in the army. And as a result of that mismanagement Obote is now where he is, having so many mistakes. So ourselves, we should be very, very, very careful; we should be clear-headed, get the best out of everybody and throw away only those who cannot be [word indistinct] by any means. And there are ways to carry out this separation.

Now that we have cleared the armed people, we are now going to start tackling the insecurity, because the insecurity is not the same thing as fighting. We have fought, we have defeated the enemy, but there are still other bad elements like the car thieves, those must be cleared out. The other day, we frightened them a big when we launched an operation here in Kampala. They were not wiped out, but they were somehow inconvenienced. We are now dealing with cattle rustlers and that process will go on until we clean the whole country. I am sure we shall clean it, because at least we have cleaned some practices at the top. (Museka) and his wife, the chairman of traders, is worried about the bad people, but an accident which kills somebody immediately is the accident which crushes the head. If you get a head injury, your chances of survival are very limited, but if you get injuries on the toe or in the foot or in any other region other than the head, your chances of survival are not so bad. Even when you are killing a snake, you start with the head. If you start with the tail, the snake will go and leave you. So, the moment we grabbed the Headquarters of the state, the moment we have liberated the Presidency — if the Presidency is liberated [applause], if there are thieves,

if there are no murders in the Presidency, in the end all the murders in Uganda are going to be brought to book, because then there is nobody who is protecting these people. For instance, some people killed the Reverend Wilson, whom you have all heard of. They killed him here at Namirembe. They drove his car up to (Mkomero) which is 60 miles from here and they thought they were safe but within about 2 weeks they were arrested. The car was recovered, the fellows involved were arrested. I don't know how far the case has gone but definitely I think it is progressing satisfactorily somewhere, although I am not (?familiar with) the details. This was because the murderers, the criminals had no protection from anybody in authority. As long as the criminals manage to round up all the bad people in this country, maybe not immediately, but every time we shall be making them weaker and weaker and weaker and that is satisfactory as far as I am concerned.

While our own economy is rich, while we have got a lot of food and you can have a lot of food if you want; but because all the past governments were not properly organized they made us overdependent upon other peoples' efforts. And because of that overdependence, whenever there is a problem in other countries that problem is [word indistinct] reflected in our own economy. For instance take the question of petroleum. Somebody has been talking of petroleum, that petroleum prices are high: Yes they are high and petroleum is necessary. It is true, but we are overusing petroleum because of the bad plans of the previous governments. We could use less petroleum and more of the things we have.

Therefore, now that we are where we are, I have already told the people in the government, the minister of planning and the minister of finance, to tackle the question of the economy. They have been active for about — since we came to the government — but since some of these planning ministries and all this they are already also like old cars, you know [sentence as received]. But our plan is to work out a 4-year recovery program for the economy.

Now that 4-year recovery program will involve the following: First of all we shall fight to make the essential consumer goods here. You know the soap, we would like to make it here because we have got most of the things we need to make soap. The sugar of course we can make, there is no doubt, but you know cane takes 18 months to grow. So even if we rehabilitate the factory, which I think we could do, it would still take 18 months to grow fresh cane in (?cultures) and they mature to get crushed into making sugar. But definitely we are going to start on that program also of ensuring that we make the sugar here.

The question of the salt at Katwe, ha that is a wonderful story, if I would have had time to tell you. So, we do not have salt — we know the salt is there. Uganda has got salt, but there is no salt. It's a wonderful contradiction: Uganda has got salt but there is no salt. I have not actually investigated the whole thing myself of exactly what happened, how it came about that wrong pipes were imported from wherever they were imported, but that one we are going to sort it out also so as we have the salt, we have the sugar, we have got the soap. Other things will take some time like the hoes. We have got some hoe factories but they are not enough. They do not make enough hoes, so that we shall continue importing, although also [word indistinct] to make hoes here ourselves.

But before we do all that, or as they are doing all that, the biggest problem is to tackle with the question of the currency, because the currency of Uganda has become a problem. Now the situation has changed completely. I am told now the kilo of sugar is 2,500 [shillings]. I am told now the minimum wage I think is 8,000 [shillings]. So, somebody works for a month and in payment he gets three kilos of sugar. Now that is a very serious state of affairs. So, we talk about many other things and we also talk about the currency. This currency must be restabilized so that money means money: If I have got 10 shillings it means 10 shillings; if I have got 100 shillings it means 100 shillings. Without solving the question of the currency I think a lot of things will continue to go wrong.

And what is wrong with the currency? The problem with the currency is first of all the shortage of the essential commodities. If essential commodities are in shortage, then people try to pay very high prices for the few things which are available. But that is part of the problem, because if the commodities were high, if the prices were high because they are in shortage, but people did not have a lot of paper money in their pockets, then they would not afford the high prices and then that would force the prices to remain down, because if you want to sell us a bar of soap at 2,000 shillings and we can't afford it, then you will stay with your soap. And if you stay with your soap for long enough, then you will have to bring back the price to a lower mark. But if there is a lot of currency in the hands of people, if they say 2,000, people are willing to pay, if they say 3,000, they are willing to pay. If they say 4,000, they are willing to pay — now that continues, continues indefinitely. So, the second problem of the currency is a lot of currency in peoples' pockets. This is what these wonderful economists call excessive liquidity. There is too much currency in the hands of the public and some other reasons, which I don't want to give — this is not an economic lecture — but we shall have to tackle all that. And therefore we are debating. We are having very serious debates aomong ourselves, how to tackle this. We have got some ideas, I think. But to summarize it all, as far as I can see Uganda is a bit fortunate, because here we have got only one problem: We have got the problem of disorganization. We are disorganized.

I used to be in those villages of Luwero — (Banyanda), (Kateka) — and I would turn on my small radio and hear myself Milton Obote talking about — that UPC was the party of ideas. [laughter] Now, when you look at the ideas of Milton Obote... they have got us where they have got us. Those ideas did not include the idea about controlling security, so I dont know what ideas they were. They could not control even soldiers — soldiers who are recruited, trained, and paid by the government. That government of ideas could not control them. Now, these vehicles (?they) [words indistinct] really wonderful (?sort of) ideas. But I used to hear him talking about the economy, how it is going to recover, the floating of the shilling, the window policy: window one, window two, but it all turned out to be wrong and some of us know it to be wrong [passage indistinct] of the few dollars we have on importing furniture for his excellency from anywhere other than Kawempe.

So, Mercedes Benz, well, well, well, I am travelling in cross country and I think I can knock down a few [word indistinct] if it comes to (?this) [word indistinct]. So I can see nothing wrong. Why don't we keep to these simple vehicles? Why do we have to import these very expensive vehicles which in any case have no value? So I have cracked down on the importation of these luxury items. Those are not coming. I have cracked down on them. I have cracked down on, well, on other wonderful things like the [word indistinct] and so on. So I have told the bank, I have told these gentlemen here, the ministers, minister of finance, minister of commerce, the Bank of Uganda: First and foremost the few items which are really essential — soap, because we are not making it now; if we are making it we would not import it; salt, sugar, agricultural inputs, which means hoes and some other items, you know, axes and so on; drugs, medical drugs for human beings, animal drugs for livestock and so on and a few other items like that and the operations of the (?coffee) marketing board abroad and the Uganda Airlines. Incidentally, we have now paid to recover our planes. Our planes had been impounded for non-payment in London. So, we have now paid and the planes are going to come back. Because of that miserly policy. I am a miser — I have no apologies to make. As far as public revenue is concerned I am a big miser and I am not going to apologize to anybody.

Now, because of that careful policy we have been able to save some little money. We are paying the debts of the IMF. Every month we pay on the average of $12 million. Every month we are paying the debts by our beloved friend Milton Obote. So we also pay that. They [IMF] are not in arrears as far as payments are concerned. And we are not borrowing any money. We are not going to borrow. [applause]. We are only going to borrow something which can help us to make more money.

So as far as the economy is concerned, we are talking about prices. We are talking about very high prices. I know about them and we have already instructed the concerned ministries, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Uganda. They have got a team, they are working out — they are burdened and I am not giving them peace — to work out the 4-year recovery program which will put the economy back on some sound footing from which we could start a fresh beginning. And my own estimation is that it is not impossible, mainly because we happen to have the resources. If we do not have the resources it could be much more difficult, but we have the resources. Of course, we have got the rain, we have got the good soil, we have got fisheries, we have got livestock, we have got even minerals, although minerals are not so [word indistinct]; minerals are for [changes thought] we shall preserve them as much as possible. We don't even mind some of the minerals staying in the ground for a long time, because if we dig them out in a hurry then we shall sell off the minerals and remain with only holes for ourselves. And in fact Kilembe mine is almost a hole now. They have mined from Kilembe mines 17 million tons of ore in the past 30 years, and according to estimates only 7 million tons are remaining underground, and we cannot point to anything we have done with Kilembe. So, that is as far as the economy is concerned.

We shall fight for rehabilitation of the currency, to restore its value. Announcements are going to be made. In fact, proposals have been made in the few months we have been in the government. Proposals have been made. We have studied them and we returned them to the planners. We said no, no, no; go and plan again. It seems it is not proper yet. Go back and plan. Don't think we are just sitting idle. We are planning and examining the matters very, very carefully. In fact, I can tell you that we have returned those plans a number of times. I don't want to reveal what is happening behind those wonderful closed doors of your government.

Now, coming to rehabilitation of Luwero and Arua and some parts of Lango and Teso — because those areas were also severely disrupted — we have already worked out a plan for Luwero and Arua and these other areas, and it will cost us approximately $160 million and we have made appeals to some of our external friends to assist. But for us, we never wait for friends; we always try to do our best.

But there is also a fund which the government has created. The prime minister launched it the other day. I would appeal to all of you to contribute to this fund, because this fund will help. For instance, as far as food is concerned for rehabilitation, we do not have to import the food from outside, but we need local currency to buy the food from the farmers so that it can be purchased by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, so that it can be distributed to the affected people.

Now the Government of Uganda has got a total deficit of 90,000 million Uganda shillings. That is the deficit of the Uganda Government which has accumulated over the years.

Now, coming to the — what steps have been taken [words indistinct] about cleaning the government. These people who have been frustrating this commission. We know they are there. They even frustrate me, myself. Forget about [word indistinct]. The other day I was in Mbarara and somebody asked me about the Banyarwanda people in Mbara. I answered the question. I took a long time to explain the issues involved and I ended by saying that the only thing we can do was to call a meeting between the refugees themselves. The UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda and we discuss what to do. That is what I told the people there. Now, what did the man who was there report in the paper? He said all the Banyarwanda are now going to get citizenship. I think you saw it in the papers. Now, I thought of going to get this fellow and strangling him myself with my own hands, but then I knew that I was constrained by the law, otherwise I would have boxed his ears.

So you can see — these fellows — the other day the Americans attacked Libya and with the Libyans we are not very hostile to one another. In 1979 we fought Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Qadhdhafi brought his people here to support Idi Amin. I fought them myself. I fought the Libyans. Then (?afterwards) you know when to fight, when you fight and somebody steps on your toe and you box him and he boxes you and then you may become friends. So, we are now friends with the Libyans. We have no quarrel with the Libyans. They have got a quarrel with the Americans, not with us. So, we did not like the Americans attacking Libya, going with planes to attack them in their own country. Our view is that if the Libyans are training terrorists, arrest the terrorists where they are sent and find them and punish them. But if you are going

to — for instance if a certain country sends spies to some places, to Uganda for instance; suppose a certain country sends spies to Uganda, what should we do with the spies? We arrest the spies but we can not go and attack that country and say it has sent spies to Uganda and it must stop sending the spies. If it does, we are going to attack it. So I told the American ambassador, and I told him that I was not happy with America attacking Libya. I even told him that they are the ones who are encouraging terrorism. Because if you attack a small man like Libya, you attack him. You, a big man, you attack a small one. Now what will you do? He cannot attack you. You know in the villages when a strong man on a beer party beats a small one, you know what the small one says? Eh? He says, now this man, you better be careful, you will see. Now, that is what weak people do. A weak man, if he is attacked by, if he is beaten by a strong man, his solution is kuroga [Swahili for getting an evil spell cast] He goes to a witchdoctor, so that since I cannot beat you directly, I will use some other method of beating you.

So, now when America attacks Libya — Big America, with aircraft carriers and what have you, attacks Libya, Libya cannot attack America. They have no aircraft carriers to go to America. So, what they do? [laughs] They plant a bomb alas. So, that is the only way they have. So, a big man attacking a small man is actually inciting terrorism. The solution, I told the American friend who came to see me was that first of all you solve the question of the Palestinans, because you know all those problems in the Middle East are from the Palestinians. There are people called Palestinians. They have no home. They were thrown out of their land by the bigger people and they are all over the place. They are refugees, so they go on planting bombs. So, I told the American, I said: First solve the Middle East problem. Secondly, do not, if you can, use force against small people.

Now, that is what I told the man, the American official. What did they say on Uganda TV? I am talking about my friend, (Mutekanga) - somebody in Uganda TV and Uganda radio, I do not know for whom he is working. I actually want to lay my hands on that gentleman. He went and said Museveni was very happy. He thanked the American official very much. The impression given was that I was actually very happy that the Americans had attacked Libya, which was opposite of what I had said. So, Mr (Mutekanga) you are not alone in your problem. [laughs] I am also frustrated, but I must go carefully.

So, Mr (Mutekanga) — I am aware of this fellow. I am aware of FOBA [Force Obote Back Again]. You know one day the FOBA people, they said: We are now going to take over the government on the 15th of — there was some (?month) [word indistinct]. Then I sat in my house and said: How will FOBA take over government: I could not think of ways for FOBA. FOBA have been defeated thoroughly. When they are in the government, when they have got the whole army on their side, how would they take over government? So, I sat down and I told the commander that if these FOBAs — they want to provoke us, — they are making a mistake. They want to provoke us into arresting people for nothing, because if you are not careful, they can do that, they just spread the word that trouble will again start in few days — you will see. Then you will start panicking, arresting this one, arresting this one: this is FOBA, this is FOBA — that is exactly what they want. So, I told the commander and said: Do not worry about FOBA. Just stay in the barracks and shoot them if they come. What is the problem? If they come, shoot them. There is no problem: You just keep your guns ready. Keep some people on standby. While others are going for disco, others stay on duty and when FOBA come, you just shoot them — finished. What is the problem? But do not get excited, FOBA, FOBA, FOBA? No, no, no: Keep your cool. Get thorough intelligence. Know exactly FOBA, who is he. FOBA is recruiting people. FOBA recruiting? Whom did they recruit? [passage in vernacular]. [laughs] That is bad government, that is bad government. Do not be excited [sentence in vernacular]. Go slowly, follow them. After all, we have got the government now in our hands. You know the government has got a lot of means. Follow them, follow FOBA, follow them, follow. I will give you [words indistinct]. They have recruited so-and-so here and you get hold of the man. So, even for these people, the bad fellow, somebody who goes on the radio and says Museveni was very happy [words indistinct]. Do not be excited about them. Go slowly. In fact, I've got that man's name. I said: Who is that fellow? They told me his name. And I will follow up the root. Why is he editing my speeches? Imagine, a news reader to edit my speeches. So what goes on the radio is his speech, not my speech. But do not get excited about this type of people.

Now, coming to the businessmen, my hosts, the businessmen. I think I would like to agree with the Ministry of Commerce. Sure there is a shortage of goods in the country, but we also see that the businessmen make too much profit. You make too much profit, because if somebody is making a profit of 125 percent — now, is that really a good profit? Why cannot you make profit of 25 percent and stop there? If you (?reduce) your costs even five percent is a profit. Even 10 percent is a profit. But to make a profit of 125 percent on the things you are selling is actually cheating. It is unscrupulous. Therefore be careful.

For the time being we are not attacking you because we want to bring our things first. We want to bring our own sugar first, our own salt first and get it here. When it is here and we give it to you to sell as a licensed seller — wholesale or retail and you overcharge. But you will know what it means. You will know what it means to oppose the NRM, eh? You know sometime there was one man, he told me: If you want a good wife, you should get somebody who has already been married before, because that one knows the problem and if you get that one, she will not give you a lot of fujo [trouble] because she has already suffered somehow. But the one who is a bit new does not know the problem. So if you want to know the badness of the NRM, the ugly face of the NRM, you should ask my friends Okello and Obote. So, if we bring commodities here ourselves, we are not now striking at businessmen, because we have not brought many things here ourselves. These fellows are getting them by their own methods and we do not yet have a moral case. Well, they have got a case with God not with us for the time being. I think they will have to answer for some of their problems before God so that he judges them, because he is almighty, he is watching them. They should know that he is watching them. But the NRM is still out. The businessmen who are overcharging are now going to face a problem with God, because he sees that they are overcharging. He sees that this one is making a profit of 125 percent, another one is making a profit of 200 percent, but for the NRM, we are still keeping out. We shall wait, bring our own things and then

give them to them to sell and they overcharge — now that is when they will see us. And actually I am going to get the National Resistance Council to pass special legislation against economic crime, because things like smuggling, like embezzlement of public funds must be handled in a specific way. Some of the punishments according to the old law are very weak. These fellows who are sabotaging the economy, the embezzlers, were being treated with kid gloves. We cannot treat somebody who is destroying the economy with kid gloves, because he is actually an enemy of the whole country. So, anyway, for business of overcharging, you just give us few weeks. Let the minister of commerce get the goods here, let him get the soap, let him get the hoes, let him get some of these items here and we shall work out a system of distribution either directly by the government agencies or through licensed sellers and then if there is a shortage [words in vernacular], then we will face those who overcharge. So, wait a little while.

Finally, about the politics: You know our politicis — the politics of the NRM is the politics of unity. It is politics of unity, because unity is strength. I have not had time to talk with the people of Kampala, although of course I have talked on other forums about this issue. We are totally opposed to any politics of dividing the people. [sentence indistinct]

I have said very many times I am very glad that the religious leaders today of the Christian church have (?returned) to say common prayers on public occasions. This is [words indistinct] you should have for them, because that is a very good spirit, because if it is a Christian Church [words indistinct]. I am not a bad Christian, you know, and I happen to know at least about [words indistinct]. I think the most fundamental point in the Christian belief is the question of resurrection — because the Christians believe in resurrection. They believe that Jesus Christ died and he rose from the dead and we went to heaven and in so doing he gave us the hope of life after here. This is one of their biggest differences with some other beliefs.

Now, people who are united by such a fundamental belief, why shouldn't they act together? Why whould they believe in [words indistinct]. Also the Catholic — the Christian Church and the Muslim Church have got that big thing in common. And what is it? They believe in one God. One God, all of them. The Christian Church believes in one God and the Muslim Church, the Muslim religion, believes in one God, in one deity, because you should know there are other beliefs which do not believe in one God. So, it is very good that we emphasize the point of unity and we reemphasize as much as possible the point of (?unity).

Now, the strongest point of the NRM — why are we strong — especially the army. When we [word indistinct] that our army is very strong and we are strong, because we have got correct politics. We never care about your religion; we never care about your tribe; we never care whether you are short or tall; we only care whether you are a useful man or a useless man. That is our interest. If you are useful, we use you. If you are useless, we discard you. And the question of where you come from cannot atone for the weaknesses as a person. It cannot compensate for your uselessness. [words indistinct] It does not matter whether you come from the same village with Museveni who happens to be president at that particular time. I am sure there are quite a number of people from my tribe, from my village, who may be in prison in Luzira for stealing. If I was to follow the ideology of my villagism, those thieves in Luzira would be here with me.

You remember your friend Idi Amin Dada — field marshal, doctor, GC, MC. You remember him. He was here and he had medals all over the place and he used to tell us that he feared nobody but God. Now, it so happens that Idi Amin was a primitive sectarian, a primitive tribalist, a primitive believer is religious sectarianism. And he tried to put his ideology in the army, in the Uganda army of those days. Instead of promoting somebody according to merit, people were promoted according to where they came from — because you are a Muslim, because they does [as heard] nicely for Idi Amin. Now when the time of test came, when the time of testing whether Idi Amin's ideas were correct or wrong, what did you find? You found that Idi Amin's ideas were very wrong, because his army was dispersed completely by another army which was coming from a neighboring country assisted by other fellows who opposed Amin themselves. That proves that the ideas of sectarianism are wrong, that they will bring wrong results.

Now that the NRM has come in, as I have told you, we believe in the merits of people. We do not believe in sectarian politics. We believe that Ugandans should be united. We believe that if there is going to be a difference, it should be a difference between the bad people and the good people, between the thieves and the straight forward people, between the corrupt and the uncorrupt people. That should be the only difference and this idea has worked with the NRM.

I have had occasion to tell you about the experience of our army. Our army has got very good experience. The person captured Bulopa — we decided to attack Kampala on — when we decided to attack Kampala I held a meeting in Masaka, i think it was 3 days, I think it was on the 14th when I held the meeting in Masaka, I think I ordered the army to attack Kampala. The meeting was attended by a few commanders — a few — those who were going to take part in the operation, plus myself, and afterwards we gave the order for the army to attack Kampala. Now, the man who captured Bulopa was a boy from West Nile, from Pakwach, a commander by the name of Okecho. He is the one who captured Bulopa. While Basilio [Okello] was here preaching tribalism, the man who was capturing Bulopa was Okecho. Why? Because Okecho — we had seen that Okecho was a good commander.

Two: He was a good man, not corrupt, straightforward. That was Okecho. The man who captured Pakwach Bridge was another commander from Pakwach by the name of Kerim, again somebody from the North. The commander who has dispersed these cattle raiders in the East where we were given a hard time to organize ourselves was another commander by the name of (?Opeto). This (?Opeto) is a boy from Acholi. After we captured him in Masaka, we captured those [words indistinct] we captured, we looked at them, we looked at them, we looked at them and we discovered an (?Opeto) there. And this (?Opeto), a good boy according to our system, [passage indistinct]. Just look at you, these people, eh ? What? 5,000, 6,000 people — they all cannot be bad. We looked at them and we discovered an (?Opetu) and this (?Opetu) man, we made him the (?second in command) of 25

battalion. And he has done a very good job in the East to date (?coping with) cattle raiders.

I have just got some reports from east Acholi, at a place called Adilang. One of our soldiers again points to the same idea of bad people and good people. One of our soldiers killed a mwananchi [citizen] in the village of Adilang.

Of course, as usual, he was arrested promptly, on the spot and then, of course, it was reported to me. At that time I was in Arua. They reported to me that a fellow by this name has killed a Mwananchi and has been arrested. What do we do with him? I said the man must be tried there, there, there, on the spot.

So, when our (?fellows) were still investigating, a certain lady from the local area gave a speech and told them that she was very surprised to see that in Africa it is possible to have a government by law, she said — because these people had forgotten about it completely — to see that the government bothers to come to investigate at Adilang and investigate the killing of a mere village woman. That's how the woman was saying, that a mere village woman, we didn't know that this thing was possible. And in fact, you know, some of our local people, they seem to think that only in the colonial times, that's when it was possible to have justice, because of those useless fellows whom the colonialists themselves left in power. The colonialists left these useless fellows in power, these Obotes, the Okellos, the Amins and then, because of their mismanagement of national affairs [words indistinct] that only the colonial administration which was here was here was capable of providing justice. So, a woman like that was in (?a) [word indistinct] She is now able to see that what matters are the actions of a group or a government, not the tribe of the leaders or of the soldiers or what have you. So, this message, if it sinks home, I think we are going to go a long way to solving our problems, because then we shall be able to make an alliance of good people, of decent people from all over the country, from all the religions, from all the tribes -- make an alliance -- a national alliance which can be able to pull our country out of its present problems.

Thank you very much. Thank you for calling me. I cannot [word indistinct] al the subjects I would have liked to talk to you but we shall (?see) you. Thank you very much. [applause]

Kisekka Launches Appeal To Aid War-Affected Citizens
EA262005 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] More than 105 million shillings has been raised at the launching of the national appeal to alleviate the plight of missions of people affected by the liberation war in the Luwero triangle and other areas. Launching the appeal yesterday, the prime minister, Dr Kisekka, reiterated it is the duty of Ugandans to help themselves before turning to the international community for assistance. Dr Kisekka singled out the gallant freedom fighters who have suffered greatly and are now in need of the basics for their livelihood. The prime minister assured the nation that despite the enormity of the task, the government is determined to succeed and is already succeeding.

He commended the tremendous response and encouraging assistance from friends abroad, which he said was totalling $30 million and hoped that within the coming months, more and more aid will come from Uganda's international friends.

Dr Kisekka expressed confidence that the majority of the people support the cause now that Ugandans are free from the tyranny of dictators who humiliated them into such thing as Panda gari [colloquial for highway robbery] and robbery of their money but also basic clothing. He likened the panda gari to slave trade, with only one difference, that in the recent case suffering was being administered by the so-called leaders.

Dr Kisekka thanked all those companies and individuals which had contributed essential inputs and cash totalling to 187 million shillings, but added that a lot more money is required to be able to assist those in need.

As from yesterday, collectors will be appealing to the public and Dr Kisekka appealed to the public to respond positively to help their brothers and sisters in the affected areas. The prime minister requested government ministries, big organizations and the Makerere University and parastatal bodies to collect all the necessary collection materials from the Prime Minister's office at the Uganda International Conference Center. All government field departments, especially the offices of the special district administrators were also requested to collect the materials.

CAMEROON

Strike Action Disrupts News Programs 28 April

AB290625 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Communique issued by the minister of information and culture" — date not given]

[Text] As a result of an illegal wildcat strike by some officials and agents of the national radio, programming was disrupted on Monday 28 April 1986, thus denying Cameroonians news in the morning and at noon. The government cannot tolerate such behavior, which seriously harms the public interest. The president of the Republic has ordered a careful investigation to determine those responsible for the situation. Those found guilty will be punished.

CHAD

Radio Reports 10 GUNT Defectors Join Ndjamena Forces

AB281513 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The masquerades of Al-Qadhdhafi and of his protege were exposed today by some Chadian patriots — 10 in number — who have fled the Libyan hell to join the legitimate government of Chad. In their statements, they have given overwhelming proof of the policy of aggression and annexation of Chad being pursued by Al-Qadhdhafi.

Not satisfied with occupying a part of the Chadian territory, the Libyans, the Libyan Army, and Libya's mercenaries commit the worst extortions against the inhabitants of the occupied areas, enslaving them to the clear knowledge of Goukouni who loyally obeys Al-Qadhdhafi's army augumented by a horde of mercenaries set up to conquer Chad. According to the statements given by the patriots who have just put the Libyan jailers off their guard, the Libyans are increasing their troops and all types of war equipment — tanks, SAM-5 missiles — not only to attack Chad but also the whole of Central Africa. Listen to these statements:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Judging from the Libyan's behavior, it seems that day after day they are preparing to attack the government forces. The Libyans have (?sophisticated) equipment such as T-72 and other Soviet-made tanks [words indistinct] of different calibers. They have weapons of all calibers. They have anti-aircraft missiles, such as the SAM-5 which have been installed in the mountains and which cannot be easily observed. Despite all their security measures, we were able to get this information from the Libyans, that is those who came to visit us and who give us orders. They gave us information about such equipment. This equipment is intended not only to liberate Chad but also to reach as far south as Central Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] Well, concerning the men, the mercenaries recruited here and there by the Libyans and who, after attacking Chad will later try to invade the other countries in the subregion, have you seen the technicians — as you call them — train people of other nationalities recruited by the Libyans. Have you seen non-Africans or African elements of nationalities other than Chadians?

[Unidentified speaker] After their defeat in the fighting of the (?5th) [month not given], the Libyans proposed to send units of black soldiers to the front as elements of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to take part in the fighting [words indistinct]. These elements are now in the mountains. We did not see all of them but we saw some of them and the rest are hidden in the mountains. They are of many nationalities including Sudanese, Cameroonians, Nigerian; several nationalities. We cannot even tell the difference between all the nationalities because the mercenaries are so numerous. [end recording]

(?As if) the successive defeats inflicted on the Libyan troops and the bases of their mercenaries are not enough for Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader continues to commit his heinous crimes. The patriots who have returned to the big Chadian family, say they will now join the government of the Third Republic and its Chadian National Armed Forces in the final national liberation struggle in order to drive Al-Qadhdhafi out of the national territory. This defection is an appeal to the conscience and to the true sense of duty of those who are still under the Libyan umbrella so that they may join the Chadian National Armed Forces as soon as possible and contribute to the fight for the defense of the fatherland.

Congo's Ndinga-Oba Comments on Reconciliation

AB261236 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Congolese foreign minister, Mr Ndinga-Oba, stopped over this afternoon in Ndjamena. Mr Ndinga-Oba was returning from New Delhi, India, where he attended, with other African delegations including that of Chad, the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned countries. Our correspondent, Monique Gnalagbe met the Congolese minister at the Ndjamena International Airport and asked him about the Congolese Government's reactions to the failure of the Brazzaville meeting — the meeting which would have been attended by the president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, and the leader of the Libyan puppets [Goukouni Oueddei].

[Begin recording] [Ndinga-Oba] The reaction of the Congolese Government was contained in the communique which was issued after having noted the fact that all the people expected did not respond unanimously to the call which was made and to the invitation which was extended. We also noted with pleasure that President Hissein Habre honored the appointment and that President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who made an important contribution [to the preparation of the meeting], was also present in Brazzaville. But the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president was absent and we much deplored this situation because we think that the Chadian problem is a serious one. Faced with a situation which is hindering their development and their national unity, the people of Chad are suffering from division. It is rather unfortunate that this situation should arise — a situation for which we have not yet been able to assemble all the parties for a discussion in order to find a solution to the

problem which is dividing the Chadian people and which is preventing them from advancing. We greatly regret this situation and we think that those who were not present in Brazzaville will chwnge their attitude so that we can put an end to the suffering of Chadians.

[Gnalagbe] After the failure of the Brazzaville national reconciliation meeting, what steps is the Congolese Government taking in order to make another attempt at national reconciliation in Chad possible?

[Ndinga-Oba] As you know, we cannot do anything without the help of our Chadian brothers themselves. We cannot work ... [changes thought] do anything unless we are asked to do so and only if the conditions are favorable. And this is what we did recently. We had assurances from all the sides and this is what we intend to do in the future, too. That is to say, if our Chadian brothers express the willingness to cooperate, the Congolese people, with their institutions and under the leadership of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will always be present at whatever meeting is decided upon to make their contribution. But it is necessary that one respects one's word of honor. One must respect one's words.

[Gnalagbe] Can one assert that your trip abroad falls within the framework of (?this specific issue)?

[Ndinga-Oba] No, no. I simply went to New Delhi — and of course along with a delegation from Chad — within the framework of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. I am now returning to Brazzaville after this international meeting. Nothing else. [end recording]

CONGO

Nguesso Opens Trade Union Congress, Discusses Chad

AB281250 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 Apr (AFP) — Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, who on Saturday presided over the opening of the 7th Congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC, sole trade union), reaffirmed his desire to continue his mediation in the Chadian conflict for the achievement of national reconciliation.

During the ceremony, attended by a thousand persons including diplomatic missions and about 50 foreign delegates, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso acknowledged that after several attempts his efforts had not been crowned with success.

"However," he continued, "we are not pessimistic. The road will be long and arduous. But we have confidence in Africa. When accepting the mission entrusted us by the OAU, we never envisaged achieving success at the end of a few weeks, not even a few months."

The Congolese head of state also spoke on the American-Libyan crisis, stressing that reactions and protest demonstrations recorded throughout the world show that peace, freedom, and justice-loving people "stand up everywhere to face attacks by imperialist forces and international reactionaries."

President Sassou spoke at length on his country's economic and financial crisis, giving a negative report on the public sector where over half the enterprises are recording a fall in production. The total accumulated loss in this sector since 1980 is 72.677 billion CFA francs; subsidies accumulated from 1980 to 1986 for the recovery effort is 366,768 billion CFA francs, the head of state indicated.

The 846 union members attending the congress, which is to end next Wednesday, will elect a new CSC secretary general and will set up a confederal council for the union, which was created in 1964 and has 156,000 members.

GABON

Bongo Addresses PDG Central Committee Session

AB281655 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The session of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] Central Committee ended yesterday. The PDG Central Committee is satisfied. The seriousness, the know-how, and the sense of responsibility which dominated the session of the Central Committee which ended in Libreville yesterday explain this feeling which is shared by the Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, who is secretary general and founder of the party and who congratulated its members for the determination they demonstrated during the working sessions.

The working sessions were based on four themes: economic and financial policy; security of people and property. The themes tackled are very important. It must be noted that President Omar Bongo, who presided over the working sessions, spoke at the end of those sessions and, for a better appreciation of the themes tackled, I ask you to listen to the Gabonese President himself who began by discussing economic and financial policy.

[Begin Bongo recording] After 4 days of deep reflections on subjects which are of major concern to our people, the recommendations and resolutions adopted represent, no doubt, a model of positive criticism, in conformity with the noble tradition of our party. Everybody has been able speak frankly his innermost thoughts and make the necessary suggestions in complete quietude and freedom. Thus, in the area of economic and financial policy, you have proposed guidelines for readapting our development strategy to the new situation which has arisen from the bad international situation. We have until now pursued policies in accordance with our means, which were derived mostly from petroleum revenues. Today, we have to find the appropriate means that suit our policy, by applying a rational development policy based to a large extent on non-renewable resources. In this perspective, henceforth, we must depend a great deal on our own work in addition to foreign investments, which are contributions, and very important ones at that. The work of our compatriots must become the principal wealth of the country. We can no longer continue to confide our destinies to foreigners — however honest they may be. The Gabonese people must resolutely

embark upon the mastery of our economy by themselves. [end recording]

Following his words on Gabon's economic and financial policy, President Bongo spoke on the question of security.

[Begin Bongo recording] Security concerns everybody, and all the citizenry. It is not the affair of only the security forces. Everyone must feel concerned by the danger which weighs on each of our lives, and the lives of our close ones, and also on our properties. Gabon is certainly a land of hospitality, but we cannot accept that our country becomes the hideout of those who have gained notoriety elsewhere by their bad behavior. Moreover, the new foreign policy which has been proposed by this session of the Central Committee takes this concern into consideration. It also makes it possible to give a new impetus to our diplomatic actions, and to obtain the necessary support for the pursuance of our development. [end recording]

Finally, the Gabonese head of state spoke on the role of the PDG.

[Begin Bongo recording] I find it important to tell you that I accord capital importance to the role of the party in this country. Even if the PDG is not a party-state, the truth still stands that it is the engine, or better still, the soul of the state and the nation. It is for this reason that I strongly request that the prime minister, the head of government, effectively implement the resolutions and decisions accepted by the present session, coming shortly before the second session of the Central Committee which precedes the ordinary congress. [end recording]

Niger's Kountche Arrives in Libreville for Visit

AB281647 Dakar PANA in French 1410 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, 28 Apr (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Niger's head of state, General Seyni Kountche, arrived in Libreville on Monday morning for a 48-hour friendly and worki visit. President Kountche was welcomed on arrival by Mr mar Bongo, his Gabonese counterpart.

In his statement to the press, General Kountche said that "Gabon being a uranium-producing country like Niger, it is necessary to have exchanges of viewpoints with a view to drawing up a common strategy to face the world economic crisis caused by the fall in the American dollar and in oil prices." Moreover, the Niger head of state lauded the efforts made by President Bongo in order to find "solutions to various problems facing Africa," and underscored Gabon's solidarity gesture to his country last year.

It will be recalled that in 1985 Gabon made food and drug donations to Niger. President Kountche stated that the search for water remains the priority in the fight against drought in the Sahel. The last visit by Niger's head of state to Gabon was in August (?1983).

ZAIRE

Government Denies Role in GUNT Attack on Libya

AB281345 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Apr (AFP) — Zaire today denied categorically that Zairian forces might take part in an offensive which Chadian President Hissein Habre, according to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], is reportedly about to launch against the south of Libya.

The GUNT (armed opposition to the Ndjamena governmen said in a communique broadcast in Paris yesterday that Presiden Habre's forces were about to launch such an offensive with the support of French and Zairian troops.

"In the present situation that the Libyan regime is going through, Zaire, which cannot be taken in, knows what is hidden behind these provocative maneuvers," an authoritative source stated in Kinshasa.

Concerning possible support for the Chadian Government, the same source recalled that on two previous occasions, Zaire had reacted positively to appeals for assistance by the legitimate government of Chad. Should the same government make a fresh appeal to Kinshasa, Zaire is ready at all times to "help the Chadian brothers preserve their independence and sovereignty."

GHANA

U.S. Agriculture Experts Arrive; Carter Due in July

AB290800 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A team of three agricultural experts from Global 2000 Incorporated, a benevolent society dedicated to the elimination of hunger, arrived in Accra last night from Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States, to start an agricultural program based on technological transfer to mainly small-scale farmers. The aim is to help them to improve on their main yield. The arrival of the experts is the result of an agreement signed between the government and the former American president, Mr Jimmy Carter, who led a delegation of the International Peace Foundation to Ghana last January. Mr George (Shiraah), director of Global 2000, who accompanied the experts, told newsmen that in addition to its commitment to the elimination of hunger, the organization is also dedicated to the improvement of the health needs of people, especially in the developing countries. According to Mr (Shiraah), the team, which has already worked in India and Mexico, will help in grain storage facilities. He disclosed that Mr Carter is expected in Ghana early next July to assess the progress of the program. The experts are made up of Dr (Jinatio Navayeh), field director for Africa, Dr (Eugenia Martinez), director of the Ghana program, and Dr (Chon Hwon), an agronomist.

NIGERIA

Government Cautions Citizens on Air Travel, Terror

AB281536 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal Government has advised Nigerians to exercise the greater caution in their choice of airlines and airports when they travel. The government, in a statement issued today by the Ministry of External Affairs, also appealed to Nigerians to undertake only those journeys outside the country that were absolutely necessary. They should, furthermore, be vigilant. The advice became necessary following the recent spate of hijackings, bomb explosions and other terrorists acts directed mainly at civilian targets. The government assured all Nigerians that it would continue to take all possible precautionary measures to ensure the safety of citizens traveling abroad.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives PLO, Chadian Envoys

AB251505 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Three audiences were granted this morning at the Presidency in Lome. The head of state received in separate audiences, the PLO ambassador to Nigeria, Samir Baker; Auxence Ickonga, the managing director of Air Afrique; and Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou.

The first, Mr Baker, the PLO ambassador to Nigeria, delivered to General Eyadema a special message from Yasir 'Arafat. The PLO chairman's envoy told the press that his visit to the president falls within the framework of the consultations which the PLO chairman organizes in order to discuss some issues.

[Begin recording] [Baker in English fading into French translation — processed from French] I have been sent here by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to deliver a special message to his brother, his excellency the president of the Republic of Togo. And as usual, the PLO chairman always consults Brother Eyadema on developments and on issues of common interest to the people of Togo and to the people of Palestine.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, would you please tell us briefly the topic of your discussions during the audience?

[Baker] As I said, it is in connection with issues of interest to the Republic of Togo and the PLO. We also discussed the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation between our two peoples. We are therefore here to consult our Togolese brothers in order to further strengthen cooperation between our two peoples who always support us in our struggle to regain our state. [End recording]

It is worth mentioning that Atsou Koffi Amegah, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was present at the audience which the head of state granted the PLO envoy.

The third and last audience was granted to Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou who delivered to President Eyadema a message from President Hissein Habre. Apart from the message, they also discussed the current political situation in Chad.

[Begin recording] [Lassou] I have just been received by President Eyadema to whom I deliverd a message from President Hissein Habre. I took the opportunity offered me by the audience to explain to him what happened in Brazzaville — the abortive Brazzaville rendezvous — the Louboumo rendezvous to be specific, because the meeting was to take place at a location in Congo. I also had the opportunity to explain to him the position that the Chadian Government intends to adopt henceforth. Now the opposition has crumpled, because the government has signed two agreements in Gabon with the CAC-CDR [Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council] and the FDT [Chadian Democratic Front] and after that the government has signed an agreement with what the press calls the Codos. Following these agreements, the Chadian Government was reshuffled and the national constituent council was also reshuffled. National reconciliation is therefore in process. It must continue and get consolidated. Therefore, the mandate that the Chadian Government has requested and which the OAU has assigned to President Sassou-Nguesso to take steps aimed at bringing about reconciliation among the sons of Chad ... [changes thought] the Chadian Government holds the view that this mandate has come to an end with the refusal of Goukouni [Oueddei] to come to Congo. What is left for the OAU to do is to reactivate the ad hoc committee which was created in 1977 to look into the border dispute between Chad and Libya. This is what I explained to President Eyadema after I had delivered the letter to him. [end recording] The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was also present at this audience.

ANGOLA

Presidents Arrive for Lusophone Nation Summit

MB280856 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Guinea Bissau, are due to begin their sixth summit meeting in Luanda today. Presidents Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau have been in Luanda since yesterday to participate in the summit. Samora Moises Machel, the chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is expected to arrive in Luanda this morning.

Speaking to the press shortly after his arrival in Luanda yesterday, Manuel Pinto da Costa, the Sao Tome head of state and the current chairman of the group of five, said that the summit was being held at an extremely important time for the African continent, particularly southern Africa. President Manuel Pinto da Costa added that debate and discussion will center mainly on the situation in this part of the African continent inasmuch as since the group's last summit the situation had changed for the worse and there was, therefore, a need to find means and mechanisms for solvingthe southern African problem. President Manuel Pinto da Costa also said that the summit would examine cooperation among the five.

Foreign Ministers Discuss Region

MB280857 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau, and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe are expected in Luanda today where they will participate in the sixth summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. Field Marshal Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, is expected to arrive tomorrow, 28 April.The summit will be held under the slogan: "In the struggle for the consolidation of our independences and for unity among the five states."

Preparations for the summit have been underway in Luanda since last Tuesday, the initial groundwork being laid by experts and then until yesterday by the foreign ministers and representatives from Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Guinea Bissau. At the end of the ministerial meeting yesterday, spokesman Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao gave details:

[Begin Joao recording] Dear representatives of the international press, dear comrades of the Angolan press: the proceedings of the sixth conference of foreign ministers of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe have just concluded. I should like, for your information, to briefly outline what transpired during the conference. However, I would like first of all to recall that besides deliberations within its sphere, the ministerial conference was charged with the task of preparing the summit of the heads of state taking place in Luanda in the near future.

On examining the international political situation, the ministerial commission exchanged information and viewpoints on issues connected with the situation in southern Africa, the Western Sahara and Chad, west Africa, and the Mediterranean,as well as the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, the forthcoming international-conference on sanctions against South Africa, and the eighth summit of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the prevailing situation in southern Africa, the ministerial commission expressed its concern over the heightening of tensions and conflicts in this region of the African continent caused mainly by the aggressive attitude of the apartheid regime, its obstinancy in continuing its occupation of Namibia, and its policy of decentralization of neighboring independent countries, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. In addition, the commission noted that the aggravation of this situation in recent months is due mainly to increasing imperialist interference and intervention in this region by, among other things, increased support to South Africa and armed bandits whose actions are aimed at decentralizing and eradicating progressive regimes in the region.

The ministers from the five Portuguese-speaking African countries expressed their satisfaction with the development of the struggle against apartheid as shown by the increase in popular confrontations in South Africa itself and the racist South African regime's growing loss of control of the internal situation. Accordingly, they reiterated in their militant solidarity with and their countries' unstinting support for the struggles waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and the ANC, as well for the Frontline States, particularly Angola and Mozambique, in their struggle to defend their soverignty, national independence, and territorial integrity.

The ministerial commission also gave special attention to the continuing conflicts in the Western Sahara and Chad and expressed deep concern over the subsequent negative implications for peace and stability in the continent following the continuation of the conflicts.

The meeting examined the recent evolution of the situation in the Mediterranean and condemned the aggression, on 15 April 1986, by U.S. naval and air forces against Libya, an independent country and a member of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, and described it as a violation of international law and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. [end recording]

Dos Santos Addresses Summit

MB291039 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] At the opening session of the sixth summit of the Portuguese-speaking African countries, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos centered his speech on issues connected with local wars, peace, and underdevelopment — issues that concern

the international community.

On the situation in southern Africa, the comrade president said that there were no conflicts in the region other than colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa, which were the principal threats to peace on the African continent. The president of the People's Republic of Angola noted that the prevailing tension in southern Africa was caused by the moral and material support given by a superpower to puppets that had been artificially created, inspired, and led by Pretoria, as well as by the continuation of the colonization of Namibia, which is used as a springboard for acts of aggression against Angolan territory and the repression of the South African people. Angola and Mozambique must cease to be Pretoria's whipping boys, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said. He referred to the incalculable damage done by the armed bandits in the pay of imperialism who sow destruction and death against sovereign and independent countries which have been resisting with determination. To which side will the pendulum swing, will it swing to the side of the racist white minority or the side of the oppressed black majority, the Angolan head of state asked. He reiterated the Angolan people's support for and solidarity with the Namibian combatants led by SWAPO and the militants in the struggle against the racist South African regime.

On the presence of the Cuban internationalst troops in Angola, the comrade president said that it was an issue [words indistinct] of our country and that the Cuban troops did not operate outside our borders. He reiterated the Angolan Government's position with regard to Namibian independence based on the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and pointed out that the Angolan government was ready to continue to collaborate with the UN secretary general to ensure the independence of Namibia. According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the solution of the southern African problem will only be possible when our adversaries change their opinion toward Angola, a peaceful and sovereign state which follows a policy of peaceful coexistence and diversified cooperation.

Economic blackmail against Angola and the imminent new large-scale invasion of our sovereign and independent state from the racist South African troops were other issues highlighted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also on the present international situation, the president of the People's Republic of Angola referred to the importance of the decisions of the Geneva summit between the two big nuclear powers and noted that the United States has been making the peaceful solution of the existing problems in the world, particularly in the field of disarmament, difficult.

East Timor and the struggle for its legitimate achievement of independence were also referred to by the Angolan president, who called on Portugal and other UN member countries to shoulder their responsibility over this issue and contribute to the peaceful solution of that former Portuguese colony. On the occasion, he reiterated the five Portuguese-speaking African countries' solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Maubere people.

In his speech, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos devoted major attention to the economic situation of the five in light of the present international financial crisis. The Angolan president hoped the Luanda summit would permit the examination of issues of common interest and draw prospects for the strengthening of cooperation through whcih [words indistinct] as well activate development whose implementation is very often rendered difficult due to serious problems inherited from colonialism and the continued imperialist acts of aggression as well as natural disasters.

On the economic reality of the five within the international framework, he called attention to the need for economic relations between industrialized countries and underdeveloped countries which, he said, were overtly unjust at present. He underlined the importance of regional cooperation and other forms of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which he described as a defense mechanism of paramount importance inasmuch as it would contribute toward the reduction of economic dependence and other factors which might endanger the sovereignty and independence of a state.

The fall in the prices of raw materials, the high interest rates, and the substantial increase in defense spending to confront the constant imperialist aggression, were seen as the main causes of the worsening of the economies of the African and other developing countries.

After referring to the countless difficulties caused by the external debt of various developing countries which has reached such a critical level that it endangers their independence, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that it was within this framework, which is not encouraging, that there was greater need for diversified cooperation among the five.

On the strengthening of cooperation among the five, the president of the People's Republic of Angola said that there was a need to explore the possibilities offered by some international organizations with a view to financing economic projects for (?balanced development).

Also within the framework of cooperation among the five, he underlined the importance of complementarity as a means of promoting economic integration and unity. The comrade president described the existing relations among the five as valuable and pointed out that the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, inspired by a common history, have been forging a solid unity inasmuch as they share a common trench in the fight for total independence and the building of new societies based on justice and social progress.

Further on Dos Santos Address

LD282318 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondent Antonio Varela from Luanda at the summit of African Portuguese-speaking countries]

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this afternoon in Luanda that UN member countries, particularly Portugal, cannot abrogate their responsibilities in the face of events in East

Timor. The Angolan president was speaking at the opening session of the summit of the five African Portuguese-speaking countries countries, and mentioned above all the situation in southern Africa in his speech — a situation which was already disturbed, but which, he said, was aggravated by a U.S. administration's decision to involve itself directly in the conflict through military and financial support rendered to what are referred to here as the armed gangs of UNITA, and its open support for South Africa. The Angolan president said, furthermore, that South African troops are preparing for a new major invasion of Angola. To this end, South Africa is massing troops near its southern border with Namibia.

Finally, an interesting notion to dwell on from Jose Eduardo dos Santos' speech: the resolution to the problems of southern Africa is in the hands of the people of South Africa. What remains to be seen is on which side the tug-of-war rope will break: on the side of the racist white minority or on that of the black majority.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Answers Questions on Current Issues

Says ANC Non-Communists Should Return

MB281603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today repeated his statement that ANC members who did not believe in communism should "come back to South Africa and take part in constitutional action." However, he could not be expected to deal with the African National Congress while they were controlled by the Communist Party and openly advocated violence, he said in his reply to the debate on his budget vote. Mr Botha said he found it "worrying" that 63 per cent of the ANC's National Executive elected last year were members of the Communist Party. "I have said it is high time that those who do not believe in Communism should step out and come back to South Africa and take part in constitutional action. But you can't expect from me, while the ANC is under the control of the Communist Party and still openly advocates violence, to deal with them."

Referring to the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha said he had "dealt with his position very carefully in the past." "He is keeping himself in jail. The moment he renounces violence, he will be set free."

Notes Talks at Swaziland Coronation

MB281606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — Discussions he had with leaders at the Swazi coronation over the weekend showed once again how much southern African states had to talk about when it came to the region's common problems, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation he said "I had the opportunity to have discussions with some leaders who attended (the coronation) and with other leaders too. I hope this will lead to further positive results." "We have so much to discuss with each other in the fields of water utilisation and conservation, the promoting of tourism, agriculutre and health services, and many others.

"In the economic field, the inter-dependence cannot be ignored." South Africa could play a big role in the region not to dominate but to help other countries utilise their manpower and natural resources to improve their quality of life.

Mr Botha said his visit to Swaziland to attend King Mswati III's coronation had been "a pleasant experience." Swazi authorities and the public had been very friendly and courteous to the South African party and he had been impressed by the strong traditions and pride in the way of life of the kingdom's people.

Says Mozambique Must Be Helped

MB281607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — The predicament of thousands of Mozambicans who risked death to cross illegally into South Africa through the Kruger Park to seek food and work in the republic was discussed with President Samora Machel at Swaziland's coronation over the weekend, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in the debate on his budget allocation, he said he had told President Machel: "We must get your country going again so that your people ... are not forced to risk lions and go through the Kruger Park to come to South Africa for work and food."

Mr Botha said South Africa could not be as bad as its enemies wanted to make it out to be if 12 million people form neighbouring states were in the country illegally to seek a livelihood. "If South Africa is as bad as our enemies make out, why do these people come here?" The message had to go out that if South Africa could help these people to return to their own countries and an improved quality of life there, then the unemployment situation in the republic, among others, would be eased.

NP Will 'Take Care' of AWB

MB281633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The National Party [NP] would "take care" of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members who disrupted party meetings, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to calls made during the debate on his budget vote for the banning of the organisation and the imprisonment of its leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, Mr Botha said Mr Terre'Blanche was subject to the law if he broke it. "But I don't think that if they get rowdy at a public meeting of the deputy minister of information (Mr Louis Nel) that is a reason to beat him (Mr Terre'Blanche) up (om hom op te dons)," Mr Botha said. "Leave him to the Nationalists. Keep out of this fight — the Nationalists will take care of it."

End to Constitution 'Premature'

MB281641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 28, SAPA — Calls to scrap the new constitution were premature at this stage and the dispensation should be used to move towards better things, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation he said the constitution did not have to last forever, "but calls from time to time for the scrapping of the new dispensation come too soon." "We must use our senses and use this vehicle to move to better things."

On calls by representatives earlier in the debate for important announcements in Parliament to be made at joint sittings and for certain budget votes to be jointly debated, Mr Botha said this was a matter that should be arranged by the houses among themselves. As state president he was not actually a member of any house or of Parliament, but he believed it was possible "to streamline our activities and our duties." Mr Botha suggested the houses look at areas where improvements in the houses' functioning could be achieved. There were ways that Parliament's workings could be improved and this should be ironed out at the negotiation table.

The Van der Walt commission's report on the unrest in the Vaal triangle in 1984 had been referred to during the debate, but he wanted to emphasise it was the government and not its critics who had decided on the inquiry. "We wanted an independent report on the Vaal triangle and this was why Professor Tjaart van der Walt was chosen ... he gave an open, honest report on a matter about which the government really wanted to know the truth."

Communism Termed 'Economic Bluff'

MB281651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — Communism was an economic bluff that brought no advancement to people who accepted it under pressure, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to budget vote on his office he said he agreed with the minister of health and welfare, Mr Chris April, that it was a "deadly danger to this country". Not only did communism do away with economic freedom, but also freedom of religion and conscience and a free judiciary. "Communism turned Mozambique, an exporting nation, to hunger. It can only be maintained through carnage (bloedvergieting)."

Pledges Commitment to Afrikaners

MB281722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — When people threatened him, or tried to hurry him along the road of reform, they should remember that he had to take the Afrikaner along with him, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said that without the cooperation of the majority of whites, reform would not succeed. "And without the majority of Afrikaners, this country can't make a success of it," he said. "When you threaten me, or try to hurry me on, you must remember that I must take the Afrikaner along, without giving him the feeling that he has been discarded on the ash-heap." He could not turn on this people who themselves had come out of poverty and suffering. "I can't turn on my own people," he said.

The coloured, of all South Africa's peoples, were the closest to white South Africans. The two groups had many things in common, and "we can build on that in future." However Afrikaan South Africans had to feel safe. Many people ahd other countries to which they could flee if they felt threatened here, but the Afrikaner, like the coloured, had no other country to go to.

To Introduce National Council Law

MB281733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, Apr 28, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he foresaw the most prominent leaders of all South Africa's communities discussing the future "management" of the country on his proposed national council. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said he hoped to introduce enabling legislation in Parliament shortly to give effect to the council. Details would then be presented to all the chambers. He foresaw that some of the country's most prominent leaders from all its communities would sit on the council. These would include representatives of the government and Parliament. Discussion would, he envisaged, be on the handling of the country's "minority problems" and from such talks, provision could be made for how the country might be managed in the future, Mr Botha said.

Referring to world pressure for change in South Africa, he said overseas countires were tyring to "bring about their way" in the republic but had not succeeded. Mr Botha said he was prepared to listen to any reasonable men from countries that had shown a positive interest in South Africa but he would not accept prescriptions. "The solutions must come from South Africans themselves. Once you start letting others prescribe to you, you are lost because you don't know when they are going to stop. They have so many skeletons in the cupboard anyway I don't think they should open them for us to see." Mr Botha said he believed the government was trying in a responsible way to convince the world that it could solve its problems. South Africa was not a "jellyfish" — it was a strong country and should stay that way.

Referring to apartheid, Mr Botha said he had never liked the word and had always said it would be misunderstood. He referred to a UN report that one third of United States blacks lived below the poverty line and that up to 45 per cent of the black population in America was unemployed. He also quoted from a European report referring to massive debts and declining living standards in sub-Saharan Africa. The report had quoted a black professor as saying leaders of black African countries had proved "a hopeless disappointment and a disgrace."

Mr Botha said there was no apartheid in Africa, [as received] yet countries that maintained good relations with South Africa, such

as Malawi and Swaziland, prospered. Countries that "turned their backs on us" such as Lesotho until recently, were experiencing difficulties. More than 600,000 Lesotho citizens and 60,000 people from Botswana worked in South Africa. "It's wrong to always castigate South Africa — we have positive pictures to present to the world too," Mr Botha said.

He added that he had stated that apartheid and the colonial system of paternalism were outdated. "We must just make sure we deal in such a way when we build the new structures that the second decline (die tweede daling) is not as bad as the first."

Botha Interviewed on Brandt, 'Foreign Interference'
DW280951 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondent Monika Germani; no date and place given]

[Text] *WELT*: What did you say to Willy Brandt?

Botha: I found that he was very poorly informed about the situation in South Africa, and I tried to tell him some basic facts. We had a very open and honest discussion about developments in South Africa itself and in the entire region. I told Mr Brandt that I knew that he was a socialist and that socialists have other ideologies. I also told him that socialism was the greatest failure in Africa I had ever seen. One should just look at the socialist countries on the continent.

I want to add: During his visit Mr Brandt did not talk to one moderate black leader, only to radicals. Mr Brandt knows about the Berlin Wall and, therefore, he ought to realize the communist threat. And now he supports such groups as the ANC, which is being trained and armed by the Soviet Union and is supported by Libya.

WELT: How do you see South Africa's relations with the Western world?

Botha: Let us forget that South Africa pursues certain interests in its relations with the West — and vice versa. Just think of the well known fact that many countries depend greatly on South Africa's natural resources. Our geopolitical situation is also of great importance to the West. I find it strange how some Western countries criticize and attack us all the time. We have never maintained we had a perfect society. Nevertheless I ask myself frequently whether the countries that attack us so regularly have a perfect form of society themselves.

A great number of immigrants come to South Africa every year. They hope to find a better future here. Hundreds of thousands of blacks come over the border illegally from neighboring countries. They know that they can expect a better life here. Therefore, I want to repeat: It is strange that some Western countries introduce economic sanctions against us while we are engaged in a reform process. From that I have the impression that such countries do not actually want peaceful political reform to take place in South Africa. However, other Western governments have realized that my government has committed itself to reform. During my visit to Western Europe in 1984 I noted great interest in developments in South Africa. It strengthened my conviction that the Western European leaders suport evolutionary rather than revolutionary changes.

In connection with the Soviet Union's policy in southern Africa I stressed recently in Parliament that South Africa needs economic development and social reform. I point out repeatedly that much is still to be done here in South Africa. However, as long as the Soviet Union continues to use southern Africa to export terrorism, it does not contribute to stabilizing our subcontinent. However, if the Soviet Union continues to export weapons and the revolution to southern Africa, its influence in seeking a peaceful solution can only decrease.

WELT: Who is exerting pressure on South Africa to step up the reform process, and who or what hinders you from making reforms?

Botha: There is no need to force South Africa to make reforms. My government has committed itself to them. However, those expecting rash changes for their own sake must realize that it is not a guarantee of stability. There are voices on the left and the right in South Africa for whom the way to reform is either too fast or too slow. There are people in Europe and in the United States who believe that the situation could be changed overnight. I told Mr Brandt very clearly that I refuse to tolerate any interference in our internal affairs by foreign wise guys. I know myself what the South Africans expect. I know that reforms must promote stability and economic development. That is the reason my government negotiates regularly with various black leaders in South Africa. Only negotiations can produce peaceful solutions for the complex structures in our country.

I told Mr Brandt that some people are simply misinformed if they say I am not prepared to talk to blacks. I told him that he can forget the sentence that South Africa consists of a white minority and a black majority. The blacks consist of different ethnic groups. Every one of them has its own language and culture. Together they form various different minorities, and we all share one country. I asked Mr Brandt whether he would advise the French to unite with the Germans tomorrow.

My government committed itself to create equal opportunities for all South Africans. We have accepted the division of power between the various multicultural communities. However, we also believe that minority rights must be protected and that no group must be eliminated by another. In no other comparable country has so much has been done for social and economic progress as in this country. We work continuously on constitutional forms to create political rights. We render assistance to all of southern Africa.

WELT: What effect would an investment halt have on the current economic situation of the country, and what would it mean for the reform process?

Botha: An investment blockade would impair South Africa's economy. It would create even more unemployment among our black populace. That is obvious. The blacks would suffer from it most. He who is abroad demanding sanctions will not lose his job. That would happen somewhere else. In addition to unemploy-

ment in South Africa, sanctions would have negative effects on our neighboring states also. The reason for that is simple. South Africa is a power factor on the African continent. Services and support rendered by South Africa are often the most important stabilizing factor on the subcontinent.

I told Mr Brandt that there are 1.2 million illegal foreign workers in South Africa, and I asked him why he does not try to convince the international business world to invest its money in the neighboring states of South Africa, thus creating jobs for 1.2 million people who have crossed our border. They have come because we can offer them a better future than their own countries.

We have committed ourselves to reform. It is the right way. Naturally, it is easier to implement reform at a time of economic growth. However, even the current recession will not keep us from it.

WELT: How do you assess internal support or criticism in your own party?

Botha: The National Party is big and has many members. Naturally, there are different opinions. I welcome constructive criticism and reasonable advice. I appreciate it very much. Some years ago some members deviated from the National Party, setting up a "Conservative Party," headed by Mr Andries Treurnicht. They did not agree to several social reforms I introduced. There will be always be minor differences of opinion in the political thinking of our party. However, I can assure you that as a whole, the party stands firmly and united behind the government's reform.

Le Grange Says ANC White Recruitment Increased

MB281730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, Apr 28, SAPA — The African National Congress has stepped up its recruitment campaign among whites and especially among "draft dodgers" — in South Africa, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in the house today. Replying to the debate on his vote in the budget, Mr Le Grange said South Africa was experiencing a revolutionary onslaught on a multi-dimensional front. The South African Communist Party, the ANC and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] aimed at advancing a revolution by exploiting situations. Their goal was an increase in the military struggle. Mr Le Grange said the organisations were recruiting over a "wide section" of the community. Most of the recruits were students who had left the country, criminals and revolutionaries. "The ANC has increased its recruitment campaign among whites, where draft dodgers are the prime targets," he said.

Training of ANC recruits internally had increased since the signing of the Nkomati accord with Mozambique. A small number of ANC members were training others "in isolated places" in South Africa.

Describing police successes against the ANC and the PAC, Mr Le Grange said police had captured two PAC members on the east Rand on April 7 and five in Bophuthatswana two days later. One of the men arrested was the second in command of the Azanian People's Army who had been sought in connection with a murder in the eastern Cape. In an incident near Pietermaritzburg yesterday, police had shot dead one man and seriously wounded another when they fled after being apprehended. In their car police had found six limpet mines, mechanical detonators, fuses, ammunition and other equipment.

Mr Le Grange praised the chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Amichand Rajbansi, for "coming out strongly in support of law and order."

Tutu Claims Most Black Leaders Favor Sanctions

MB280947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu says almost every credible organisation and black leader — except the "predictable ones" — supports his call for sanctions.

He makes the claim in a video-recorded interview, intended to improve his public image, made by Anglican Church worker Mr Mike Thornton. A fund-raiser for church development in Cape Town and co-ordinator of the Provincial Stewardship Committee, Mr Thornton made the video at his own expense before Bishop Tutu's election as archbishop of Cape Town. He said its release was embargoed to avoid an impression of pre-election lobbying. He said he made the video to counteract the image of Bishop Tutu projected in some media and to introduce people to "the real man, a warm and deeply religious person."

Asked in the interview about his call for sanctions and questions by his critics whether he had a mandate from the black community, Bishop Tutu said he had never claimed to speak for anyone. Almost every credible organisation and leaders representing blacks — except the "predictable ones" — had supported his call.

AZAPO Rejects, Condemns 'Phony Pamphlets'

MB251958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 25, SAPA — "Phony" pamphlets purporting to be an issue of *AZANIAN FOCUS*, a suspended AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] publication, was today rejected by the organisation. A statement by the publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Muntu Nyeza, said: "It has come to our attention that a phony pamphlet purporting to come from Azapo is being circulated countrywide. This disgusting piece of derisive drivel is clearly the work of the agents of the oppressive racist system. We unequivocally condemn and disown this little heap of twaddle with the contempt it deserves. We do not wish to delve into the diabolic contents of this rubbish for not wanting to give it further publicity."

"However we wish to point out, firstly, that the *AZANIAN FOCUS*, the name of the bulletin, has been temporarily suspended since the middle of 1985." All issues of the *AZANIAN FOCUS* bore the volume number which the "mischevious pam-

phlets" did not, the statement said.

"Thirdly our slogan is 'One Azania — One Nation' and this bogus pamphlet has 'One People — Azania' " the statement said.

Police Pledge Protection for May Day Workers

MB281256 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — The South African Police said today they would do everything possible to ensure the safety of people wishing to go to work on May 1 — May Day. In a statement to SAPA, the SAP Public Relations Division gave the assurance in light of reports that some workers were planning stayaway action on May 1. The statement warned intimidators the security forces would take strong action against them if it was found they were preventing people from going to work.

Rand Supreme Court Rules 1 May NUM Strike Legal

MB281110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Thousands of black mineworkers are poised to stage a legal strike on certain Chamber of Mines gold and coal mines on May 1 after a victory for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in the Rand Supreme Court today. Lost production from a one-day strike could cost the mines R68-million, according to chamber estimates. The chamber last week applied to the supreme court seeking an order declaring:

— Any strike on May 1 1986 organised by the NUM illegal.
— A conciliation board to settle the May Day issue established on April 1 by the minister of manpower, be declared invalid and set aside.
— That the NUM be prevented from calling for organising a strike on May 1 1986 until it had acquired the legal right to do so.
— That costs be awarded against the NUM.

In a court packed with NUM supporters, Mr Justice A.J. Vermooten today declared that the NUM was legally entitled to strike on May 1 1986 because a dispute between the union and the chamber concerning May Day had been in existence since last year's wage negotitations. The NUM tabled its demand for May 1 as a paid holiday in its package of wage demands last year.

The judge said that when a dispute arose between the parties, the NUM last year made use of all the conciliation machinery laid down in the Labour Relations Act. When this machinery failded to settle the dispute, the NUM won the right to strike lawfully. Although a considerable time had elapsed since last year's wage negotiations, Mr Justice Vermooten said the right to stage a legal strike, once obtained, could not "go stale." There was no sense in the union having to go through the conciliation procedures again.

The judge rejected the chamber's argument that the May Day demand had been a low priority item during last year's wage negotiations. The union had fulfilled the requirements of the Labour Relations Act and was entitled to strike for as long as the May Day issue remained in dispute. He ordered that a conciliation board established by the minister of manpower on April 1 be set aside because the minister had exceeded his powers in defining the terms of reference of the board. The judge ordered the chamber to pay the NUM's costs.

Chamber Says No Pay for Strikers

MB290451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Any miner who did not work on May 1, International Labour Day, would lose a day's pay following a supreme court ruling that they could stage a legal strike, the Chamber of Mines said in a statement tonight. "In the wake of today's supreme court judgement it would seem that the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] may carry out its threat to call for a strike on some mines on May 1," the statement said.

The chamber's statement said the judgement was complex one and needed to be studied carefully. It had an impact on certain categories of workers on a limited number of mines. "Like other employers,the mining industry applies the principle of no work, no pay, and anyone who elects not to work on May 1 will forfeit a day's pay. However, people who have leave to their credit and can be spared will be given time off, in accordance with an earlier undertaking given to the NUM."

The statement said the chamber "wanted to stress that it does not regard May Day public holiday as a holy cow and is prepared to negotiate the issue — provided it is done in a proper way at the proper time." "It is, however, simply unreasonable to expect employers, who have to plan expenditures on an annual basis, to accede to and implement union demands with possible serious cost and other implications at short notice at any time of the year."

The chamber claimed that the NUM's package of wage and other demands for 1986/7 were only received late on Friday. These included the union's demand for May Day to be declared a holiday. "It is therefore ironic that some chamber member mines are faced with a situation that the union is now planning to strike on May 1 and only thereafter will it negotiate the matter with employers in terms of collective bargaining procedures," the statement said.

UDF Eastern Cape Official Reportedly Detained

MB290856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 29 Apri 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 29, SAPA — The publicity secretary of the Eastern Cape Region of the United Democratic Front [UDf], Mr Stone Sizani, is believed to have been detained by the Security police this morning. A UDF worker, Mr Thango Lamani, told SAPA today Mr Sizani, who is also an executive member of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Education Crisis Committee, was taken from the offices of the UDF at Phakama Building, in New Brighton.

Cradock Residents Association Leader Detained

MB280442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — The president of the Cradock Residents Association, Mr Gradwell Makaula, has been detained and charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation. Mr Makaula was arrested at his home in Cradock early on Friday morning, according to his wife. She said he will appear in court on Tuesday.

Police Use Teargas To Disperse Tembisa Mourners

MB281508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 28, SAPA — Police used teargas to disperse about 4,000 mourners at the funeral in Tembisa of Mr Mpumelelo Kortman today, police said. Police used teargas on a number of occasions to disperse a group of about 4,000 people who ignored the prohibition on mourners on foot imposed by a court, said Major Chris Liebenberg, East Rand police spokesman. The funeral ended without serious incident, he said. "There are no problems at the moment, all is quiet," he said.

At about 12 o'clock, Maj Liebenberg said, police saw the cortege moving towards the graveyard from the trade unionists home. The service was over by 2.15, he added. "It was not a usual service as we know it," Maj Liebernberg said.

The service was transferred to Mr Kortman's home after police blocked routes to the Nepo cinema where the funeral was to have been held, reports alleged.

Police and the South African Defence Force remained to patrol the aerea in armoured vehicles, the policeman said. He did not know when security forces would be withdrawn.

Police this morning sealed off the township to outsiders, residents said. Stringent restrictions were placed on the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] member's funeral. They included the prohibition of banners, on mourners walking on foot to the cemetary, and limited to 500 the number who could attend. Mr Mpumelelo was allegedly shot by police at a MAWU meeting two weeks ago.

This afternoon a MAWU official told SAPA: "As far as we are concerned the gathering was peaceful. We feel the police action was provocative in the extreme, especially after the police action at Huntersfield Stadium Katlehong, on 12 April, when Mr Kortman was killed in a similar unprovoked fashion. "With regard to today's events, we condemn the police action in the strongest terms. It is our considered opinion the security forces are destabilising the townships and the events of today and last night would not have occurred but for the actions of the security forces, which have become a law unto themselves." Instead of protecting people the security forces are radicalising people in the townshps, he added. "The workers in MAWU are very embittered. They expect the union to make a strong call ... and not only MAWU but also the Federation of South African Trade Unions, to take concrete steps towards fighting a system which they feel does not serve their interests," he said. The spokesman said the union was worried about the thousands of MAWU members still trapped in the township. "We had taken all possible legal steps to ensure Mr Kortman's funeral was peaceful. We view today's police action as inconsistent with civilised standards anywhere in the world," he concluded.

Police Accompany Tembisa Trains After Attacks

MB290949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The railways police this morning accompanied suburban trains between (Lerala) station which serves the black residential area of Tembisa on the East Rand and (Kalfontein) after a mob of youths had to be dispersed at (Lerala) station last night. The youths set a passenger coach alight, causing serious damage. They also stoned coaches breaking windows and damaged signaling equipment. The trains were full this morning and there was no sign of the troublemakers. Yesterday intimidators prevented many residents of Tembisa from going to work.

Further on Alexandra 28 April Police Shootout

MB281851 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Two men were killed and a third wounded duirng a shoot-out with police in Alexandra Township near Johannesburg early this morning. Two white men were wounded during the incident. The house from where police were shot at before dawn today was pointed out to police during investigations into the shooting of a white policeman in Alexandra last week. The policeman, one of them an officer, ran for cover. They then opened fire on the room, and threw a hand grenade at the door of the outbuilding. The battle continued for some minutes. Police moved into the home at first light and found the bodies of two men. A third suspect, who has suffered gunshot wounds, was arrested. Police are investigating the possibility that the men could have been involved in shooting incidents in the township last week.

Details Provided

MB291152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1149 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — One of two men killed yesterday when police fired into a house in Alexandra near here was a victim of the mob which went on the rampage in the township last week, attacking political activists. Mr Zephaniah Mdakane, a member of the Alexandra Youth Congress, made a statement to relief workers soon after losing his home last week. He said that he was out at the time of the attack but had returned to find "the shack where I live had been burnt." "All my clothes and furniture had been destroyed." There were witnesses to the attack.

Police are investigating widespread claims that off-duty policemen played a central role in the violence against activists, which claimed at least two lives last Tuesday. Police have said that wo

men — identified by residents as Mr Emanuel Ngubeni and Mr Mdakane — were killed yesterday in a gun battle between occupants of 37 10th Avenue and the police, during which the police hurled a hand grenade into the house. They state that a civilian and two policemen were injured in the shootout.

But residents deny that any shots emanated from unit number seven in the yard. They say the first noise they heard was police knocking at unit seven and demanding entry. The owner of the house, Mr Andries Phiri, lives and works away from home. His two daughters, Nomvula Georgina, 20, and Thulane Angel, 15, usually live there alone. Mr Phiri was distraught at the disappearance of the two young women after the attack. He said he had no idea if they had been detained, or were injured or dead. Residents said people who remained in the house were taken away by the police during the morning. The police have not confirmed or denied the detention of the Phiri girls.

UWC Students Dispersed by Police Teargas

MB281955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — Students at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] were dispersed by police using tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot this afternoon, while at a school in Manenberg, pupils holding a placard demonstration were dispersed by police using quirts, SABC Radio News reported. A police liaison officer, Lt Attie Laubscher, said a large crowd at UWC stoned police and private vehicles in Modderdam Road, and a petrol bomb was also thrown at a passing car. Rubber bullets were fired at the person who allegedly threw the petrol bomb, and it is believed that he was hit.

A member of the riot squad was injured when a spade was thrown at him, and hit him on the left hand at the demonstration at the Sliverstream Secondary School in Duinefontein Raod, Manenberg. He underwent an operation at the Conradie hospital and is reported to be doing well. Lt Laubscher would not disclose his name.

Cape Town Student Injured

MB281649 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] In the Cape peninsula, confrontations between police and students of the University of the Western Cape have left one student slightly injured by a rubber bullet. Police used teargas and birdshot in response to stone and petrol bomb attacks on vehicles.

One Killed, One Injured in Car Bombing

MB290444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2255 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 28, SAPA — A Kensington resident was burned to death today and an unidentified black man seriously burnt when their car was stoned and petrol-bombed. A police liaison officer for the western province, Lt Attie Laubscher, told SAPA today the driver of the bakkie lost control during the stoning and the car smashed into a tree. A petrol bomb was thrown into the bakkie and the driver, Mr Richard Abrahams, in his thirties, burned to death. The passenger, a black man, also in his thirties, escaped with 80 per cent burns and was admitted to the Conradie hospital, but later transferred to Tygerberg hospital. A hospital spokesman tonight described his condition as "unsatisfactory."

Police Raid Atteridgeville in 'Crime Swoop'

MB291006 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 29, SAPA — A number of political and union figures were detained or had their houses searched during a police "crime prevention swoop" in Atterdgeville over the weekend. Hundreds of homes were searched and police distributed pamphlets saying the raid was aimed against "radical intimidators." Among theose reported to have been detained were:

— Mr Jackie Masemola, of the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee,
— Mr Deacon Mathe of the UDF [United Democratic Front],
— Mr Pat Seete of a local youth organisation, and
— Mr Ernest Ramadite of another local youth body.

Mr Masemola said he and others were later released without being charged. Police arrested others for possession of dagga [marijuana] and banned literature. The raid was not specifically aimed at the political figures involved, police said. Their homes just happened to fall within the area covered.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 28 April

MB281816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 28, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7pm unrest situation report:

"At Middelburg black township in Transvaal six black youths attempted to steal a private vehicle from a black man. A white man came to his assistance and fired one shot with his firearm. The six youths were arrested.
"At Alexandra, about 100 blacks, being riotous, shot at the police. Police had to use a handgrenade, R1 rifle and pistols, wounding two black men over 18 years fatally. One black youth, 18 years, was arrested.
"At Sebokeng, Vereeniging, about 100 blacks robbed a delivery vehicle. The SADF used tearsmoke. One black female was arrested.
"At the University of Western Cape about 100 students petrol-bombed a private vehicle. The police had to fire (one shot R1 rifle). One coloured male was wounded but managed to escape. In another incident about 100 students stoned a SAP vehicle. The police had to use birdshot. One coloured male was wounded but also escaped.

"At Old Crossroads black township five blacks stoned a private vehicle during which one coloured male was slightly injured by the mob.
"In Mannenberg, 500 coloureds gathered. The police had to use sjamboks [whips]. Sergeant J.G. Tradie was slightly injured when a spade was thrown at him.
"In Kwamashu black township about 33 blacks stoned a SAP vehicle. The police had to use tearsmoke and birdshot. One black man, under 18 years, was arrested.
"In Tembisa early this morning, blacks started building barricades on roads at several places and victimised workers and told them not to go to work. Fortunately with no significant incidents or clashes with the police.
"At 8am today, two blacks were arrested for stoning a SADF vehicle. A black woman being 'necklaced' was found by the police at noon today and admitted to the local hospital, severely injured. At approximately the same time, about 3,000 blacks gathered in the streets and the police had to disperse the mob by way of tearsmoke. Since then no incident of unrest in Tembisa has been reported."

Ends report.

29 April

MB290633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0632 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 29, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report to 8am from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"At Tembisa on the East Rand, petrol-bombs were hurled and shots fired at police vehicles. No one was injured. In the same area, a beerhall and a private home were extensively damaged by arsonists, while a train was damaged when a petrol-bomb was hurled at it.
"At Bongweni near Bedford, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire.
"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a private vehicle was set alight. It was fairly extensively damaged.
"At Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. Police arrested three men and a woman in connection with this incident.
"At Kanyamazane near Nelspruit, five private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were burnt.
"At Guguletu near Cape Town, a petrol-bomb was thrown at a private vehicle. The vehicle was extensively damaged. A coloured man in the car was killed and a black man admitted to hospital with burn wounds.
"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a private home was petrol-bombed. A man was seriously injured when a private home was stoned and extensively damaged.
"At Kwazakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth] a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, a policeman's home was damaged by arsonists.
"At Alexandra, shots were fired at an SADF vehicle. No one was injured.

"In troubled Alexandra near Johannesburg yesterday (Mon) two black men were killed, a third was wounded and two policemen also shot and wounded in a gunbattle. Police headquarters in Pretoria said officers opened fire and threw a hand-grenade after they were shot at from a house. The third man in the house is in hospital under police guard."

End report.